

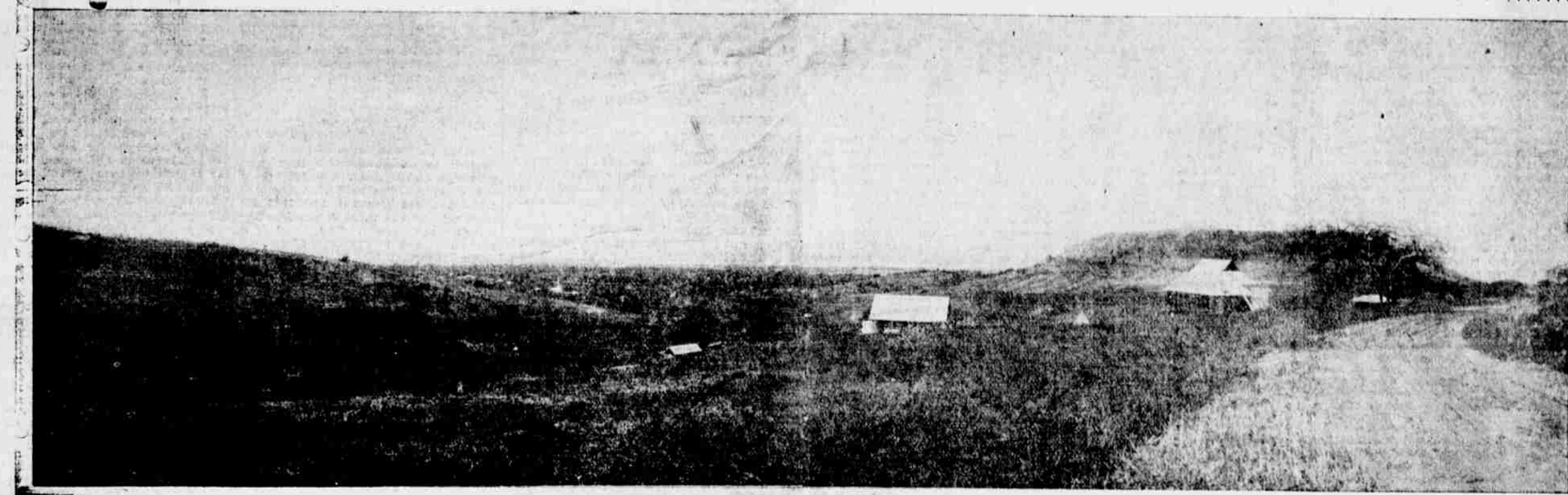
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 99.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2332.

ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK IS PLANNED BY JARED SMITH FOR THE GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIMENT STATION



JARED SMITH, chief in charge, has a large amount of work planned for the Agricultural station, which is to be carried out as soon as the funds become available.

The appropriation for this year is all but exhausted, and only enough remains for carrying out the preliminaries, with the aid of the Department of Agriculture of Washington. Secretary Wilson is expected to assist by furnishing the beginning for the station, and by the time the funds become available for the purpose of experimentation, it is hoped to have growing crops, etc., upon which the experiments can be performed.

Mr. Smith sent in his recommendations and reports in August, but by the last mail he received a request for another detailed report, illustrating with what care and concern the Washington authorities are watching developments in Hawaii. The additional information will be forwarded as soon as it can be compiled and may result in the recommendation for a larger appropriation for the use of the local station. The greatest amount which can be allowed to any one station is \$15,000 annually, and the Hawaii station was last year given nearly that amount—\$12,000. In other States and Territories it has been generally the custom for the local government to assist to the extent of constructing the necessary buildings, and the failure of the Hawaiian legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose, has delayed the work inasmuch that the first year's appropriation by the national government has been expended for the preliminary work.

Over forty acres have been cleared so far and part has been made ready for planting. Below the station, including also the tract reserved for a naval hospital, twenty-six acres have been cleared of guava, lantana and rocks and above on Tantalus about thirteen acres have been improved. Besides this nearly two acres have been made ready for cultivation. Twenty acres additional have been cleared of guava, but it will still require considerable work before the land can be utilized. The cost of the buildings was about \$4,000 and about 2,500 feet of water pipe have been laid at considerable expense.

Mr. Smith has sent several of the above photographs illustrative of the work of his department since his arrival to Secretary Wilson at Washington.

The photographs have been framed and adorn the walls of the bureau of Agricultural offices at Washington. They have attracted so much attention that innumerable requests for copies have since been received here.

The view of the station is taken from above on Tantalus. The largest of the buildings shown is the residence of the chief of department. To the right is the office of the station, and to the left is the cottage for the laborers and the stables, and the chicken house. The large tank in front of the residence is to be used for storing water for irrigation purposes. It is pumped from the government mains by a gasoline engine.

In the distance nearly half a mile away is the naval reservation hospital tract which has been turned over for the use of the experiment station until it is required by the government. The large photograph was taken by the Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

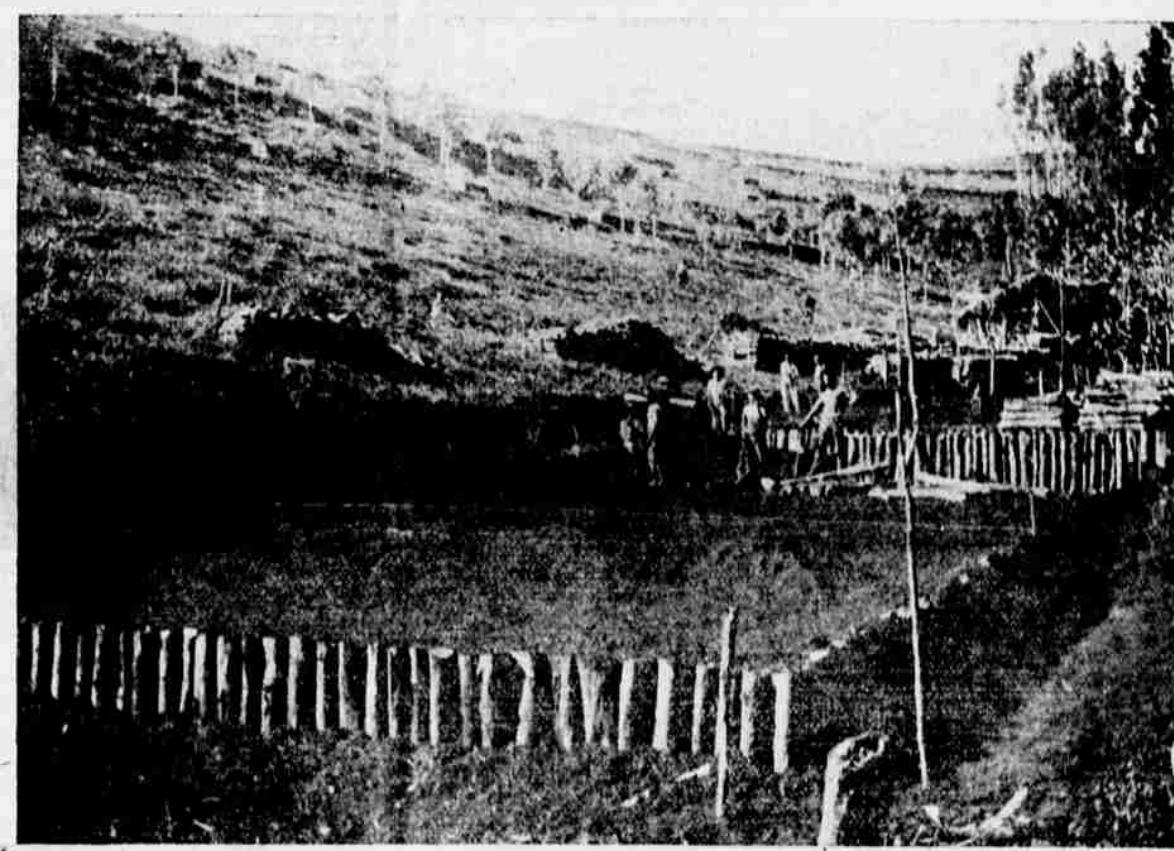
The smaller of the illustrations shows how the slopes of Tantalus are being prepared for future experiments. The forest trees have been cleared away, excepting where they served the purpose of the bureau just as well. The clearing of these slopes was an expensive as well as a most arduous task. Good soil was very scarce in that neighborhood and had to be husbanded with great care to provide a foundation for further experiments.

One of the first experiments to be undertaken by Mr. Smith is to be that of the pineapple cultivation. He has procured about seven hundred plants of the varieties desired for this purpose, and by the time the funds are available, and the necessity of experiments shown he will have pineapples growing ready for any work. "It is our intention," said Mr. Smith, "to be prepared for any experiments that may become necessary or are deemed expedient."

"I sent in an order for the various plants and trees needed here some months ago, and they should be along very soon now," said Mr. Smith yesterday, in speaking of the plans for the future.

"We intend to establish an orchard here, and will also grow field crops. The naval hospital reservation will be used for this purpose, but the orchard will be planted along the slopes above."

"All kinds of fruits will be set out—peaches, pears, oranges, loquats, grapes, grape fruit, carob beans, lemons, and in fact, everything that will grow here. Our field crops will be principally



SCENES AT THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION, BACK OF PUNCHBOWL.

forage—hay, feed, etc. Cotton and tobacco will also be planted.

"We are working under a great disadvantage here, and must perform the most of the work ourselves. The funds are almost exhausted, labor is high and inefficient, and we have innumerable difficulties to contend with."

"Lots of things are required before the experiment station can be said to be of much advantage and this will be some time yet."

"The station should all be fenced, otherwise stray cattle and horses will always cause trouble, and we suffer constantly by the small thefts of our neighbors."

"Before it can be said that we are ready for work, we must have considerable equipment—a library, laboratories, tools, farm machinery, spraying apparatus, chemicals, fertilizers, etc."

"We ought to have a herd of dairy animals, of hogs, and possibly of sheep. The idea is not, however, to make this a model farm; it is to plant and have growing and cared for under our own direction cultivated plants. Domestic animals we should have, in order that we might work on their diseases if it becomes necessary. In the case of crops we would ascertain the best methods of cultivation and of fertilization, and study any blight which might be damaging them."

"Our aim with stock would be to find out the most economical ration which would produce the greatest amount of gain for the raiser."

"An experiment station is not by any means a money-making enterprise, and it is not essential that it should be a

model farm, but this may be desirable."

"The idea of planting an orchard and vineyard isn't used in the sense that the work 'experiment' is ordinarily applied; it is not to introduce new crops. I think that everything that will grow here has been tried or is growing in some part of the islands. The idea is to give us plants we can study and use in our work whenever there is a demand for information from the people of Hawaii. It is not a new thing; the agriculture of Hawaii is older than that of California, and is to a certain extent as highly developed. The reason so few small farmers are here seems to me to be rather economic than agricultural."

"Some time in the future we will have a big reservoir here which will supply all the water we need for irrigation. There is a gully on the slope of Tantalus

well adapted for the purpose. Until that reservoir becomes a reality experiments with sugar cane will be impossible, for there is not enough water for the purpose at hand now."

"I have recommended to the Department at Washington that it is best to follow out the line of work a ready begun. This is, that whenever a problem arises in any of the islands, we should start cooperative experiments. This is being done now with the taro plant on Judge Wilcox's farm in Kalihi, where we are studying the blight. About the first of the year we will start another cooperative experiment with potatoes on Maui."

"Just now there is a man on Hawaii whom I have promised to visit and assist in tobacco-growing experiments, both Havana and Sumatra, which he has under cultivation over there. I suppose some of the people on the other islands feel that they are being a little neglected, but we have been so busy here getting the buildings in shape that there has been little time for outside work."

"This body of land is eminently fitted for the purpose. I know of no other station in the United States which compares with it as to location and adaptability. There is a difference of over a thousand feet from the highest to the lowest point, which gives us a wide divergence of soils. We have not made a chemical analysis of the soil as yet, but have completed the mechanical analyses. The soil on the Punchbowl slope is of a widely different character."

"The chief hindrance to immediate utility of the experiment station is the lack of funds. The next appropriation does not become available until July, and we will have to get along the best we can until that time. In the majority of the states and territories the legislatures appropriated money to erect buildings needed for the experiment station after it had been obtained. California gives nearly \$100,000 for this purpose annually, and New York votes a much larger amount every year. Texas devotes about \$20,000 a year to the same purpose, and the other states give in proportion. The United States government does not allow more than \$15,000 a year to any station, and naturally to make the work effective the various states help out as much as they can."

"The work of the experiment station is for the whole people, not for any one class, and experiments will not be devoted to one class, but for the promotion of the agricultural good of the Hawaiian Islands."

"Secretary Wilson is much interested in the work here, and has promised that when we have any problems to solve that he will send out experts from the Department to assist us."

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Coming Departures From San Francisco and New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant-General Miles has adopted the following arrangements for sending troops to the Philippines to replace the four regiments of short term men which are to be brought home within the next few months:

Two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Grant on the 15th instant; one battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the Warren Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry to sail from San Francisco about Dec. 15, on a transport not yet selected; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York on the Crook about Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., to sail from New York on the Buford on January 15.

In addition to the troops named, it is proposed also to send a large number of recruits for the purpose of filling the quotas of depleted regiments in the Philippines. The Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry aggregate about 2,400 men, and the present plan is to send out with them about the same number of recruits, thus providing nearly 5,000 fresh soldiers for the relief of those coming home.

Snowstorms in Balkans have hastened the negotiations for the release of Miss Stone.

Telegraph Notes.

London has an Aero Club, devoted to ballooning.

Three schooners have been wrecked on the Labrador coast.

A monument to Commodore Shatt will be built at Monterey.

Mr. Gero, of Chesapeake, Me., was murdered by his wife.

The old United States receiving ship Vermont is to be sold.

A big find of nuggets has been made on Denali creek, Alaska.

Argentina refuses to admit American cattle for breeding purposes.

The late Marcus Daly's stock ranch will be put into sugar beets.

Fifteen million dollars were spent last year in supplies for the army.

A McKinley arch will be built in Washington, at a cost of \$1,500,000.

The United States public debt shows a decrease of \$9,000,000 for the month.

Sylvester Scofield, the war correspondent, gave testimony against Schley.

It is said that President Roosevelt's message will strongly attack trusts.

The Philippine Commission has drafted an act against treason and sedition.

The Princess Radziwill will go to prison for making bogus drafts on Cecil Rhodes.

One-tenth of the adult males of the United States, 2,000,000 in all, cannot read or write.

The volume of trade is now so great in the United States as to impede railway traffic.

A pall bearer's union has been formed in New York by about sixty men in the service of the undertakers.

KAISER THREATENS AMERICA

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—M. Pierre de Segura gives a highly interesting account, in the current number of the Revue de Paris, of the reception given by the Kaiser on board the Hohenzollern to a party of French tourists at Odde, says the Herald's Paris correspondent.

"His conversation with us," writes M. de Segura, "was chiefly about America. To him there is a menace for the future in the colossal trusts, so dear to the Yankee millionaire, which tend to place an industry or an international exchange in the hands of a single individual or group of individuals."

"Suppose," he said in substance, "that a Morgan succeeds in combining under his flag several of the oceanic lines. He does not occupy any official position in his country outside of the influence derived from this wealth. It would therefore be impossible to treat with him, if it should happen that an international

incident or a foreign power were involved in his enterprise, and neither would it be possible to have recourse to the State, which, having no part in the business, could decline any responsibility. Then to whom could we turn?"

"In order to obviate this danger," the Kaiser foresees the necessity of forming a European customs union against the United States on similar lines to the continental blockade devised by Napoleon against England, in order to safeguard the interests and assure the freedom of continental commerce at the expense of America's development, and he declared to us, without circumlocution, that in such an eventual union he would be forced to choose an alternative of two absolutely opposite policies—either to adhere to the blockade and place herself on the side of Europe against the United States, or else to join the latter against the powers of the continent."

Troops Eaten by Savages.

LONDON, November 1.—A special dispatch from Antwerp says that a detachment of black troops recently sent by the Congo authorities to quell a revolt at Balingie, in Kasai, was captured, and that the soldiers were murdered, roasted and eaten.

May Return the Call.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says there is already some talk of a return visit by President Loubet to St. Petersburg next June.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

Admiral Dewey Thinks He Has a Hard Job Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Admiral Dewey called on President Roosevelt today but did not discuss with him the Schley court of inquiry except to tell the President that the public sessions of the court would be concluded in a few days.

"When we begin to sift the testimony," said the Admiral, "our real work will begin. I told Secretary Long when he asked me to become President of the Court, that I would rather go through another battle in Manila Bay. The hardest part of the work will be wading through the mass of testimony and reaching our conclusions. I have two able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country, as well as Admiral Schley. Two able, better men, could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsay."

Admiral Dewey said that the Court probably would take up each paragraph of the precept and render such an opinion as may be called for. He did not know that this would be done as he had not discussed the case with his associates but it had occurred to him that this would be a good plan. He felt, he said, that the American people would want the court's reasons in detail and were entitled to know them.

WAR ON ALCOHOL.

A German Society to Combat Abuse of Strong Drink.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times and New York Times from Berlin, says the Society for Combating the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors has begun a conference at Breslau.

Baron von Diergardt said at the conference he believed that alcohol would one day be universally regarded as an enemy of civilization, but at present it was only possible to recommend moderation in its use. Seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars was yearly spent in Germany on intoxicating liquors. It was estimated that the average German consumed the equivalent of five glasses of spirits a day.

Baron von Diergardt added that one difficulty in the campaign was that the state itself was interested in alcohol, deriving, as it did, a revenue of \$1,000,000 from spirits and \$25,000,000 from beer. One-third of the German exports to Togoland and one-seventh of those to East Africa consisted of alcohol.

John Morley scores the government because of the concentration camps in South Africa.

The bridal presents for Miss Elizabeth Duer Ironson, who married Lloyd Garrison Griscom, United States Minister to Persia, were so valuable they had to be put in a London bank.

Francis Murphy writes that he has settled down on his country place near Sacramento, and that his health is all that could be desired.

BASEBALL IN HILO

Three Cornered League Has Been Formed.

On Saturday evening, November 2, a number of the young business men of the city met at Demosthenes' Cafe with the intention of forming a baseball league with as many clubs as possible. Considerable discussion was had on the possibility of creating enough interest in both players and public to play a prolonged season and come out even. The following were elected as officers: L. W. Hayworth, president; E. M. Brown, vice president; A. W. Richardson, treasurer; and C. L. Clement, secretary. These, together with the captain and manager of each competing team, will comprise the board of directors of the league.

The duties of the directors shall be to have full control of and govern the ball team, who shall enter the league for the seasons of 1901 and 1902, appoint umpires for the season or for the single game, as well as appoint an arbitration board or court of appeal when differences arise over the decision of an umpire. The league shall also have the handling of all monies from whatever source derived and disburse same to the various teams and for the running expenses of the league.

Up to this time three teams have signified their intention of joining the league. The Kilohana team, of whom the following are the probable players: Salvador, Ludloff, Hapai, Paulo, Bento, English, Spaulding, E. M. Brown, Rowland, Lake, Overend, Beck, Hayworth and Lee Loy. The Holomua team of Edmunds, Kalewa, Ragsdale, Kakahele, B. Brown, Pulea, Namau, Rich, Kaimama, Campbell and Keanohou. The Boarding School team consists of Beers, Captain; A. Kakahele, Akana, Mamo, Kekela, T. Kaimama, Boyd, Kalaewa, Keawehano and P. Kaimama. L. C. Lyman will manage the latter team. E. Brown the Holomua and Paul Soule the Kilohana.

At the meeting of the directors of the league held at Demosthenes' Cafe Tuesday evening, the matter of suitable grounds was brought up. In the absence of Mr. McKenzie, no proposition could be had from the Volcano Stables. The offer of the Hilo Boarding School was presented in writing, somewhat modified from the original offer, and was accepted.

The president appointed a committee of three to confer with the trustees of the Hilo Boarding School relative to the change necessary to be made in the location and size of the ground stand. Formal notice was also given to the managers and captains of the teams to immediately call their men together and make immediate preparation to commence practice for the first game, to be played Thanksgiving day. The captains will report the conditions of their teams at a special meeting to be held Monday evening, when the league hopes to have sufficient funds on hand to equip the teams with the necessary paraphernalia.

The schedule for the season will come up at the next meeting of the directors. Good honest ball only will be played, and it will remain entirely with the players whether the public will support this national game of outdoor sport sufficiently to warrant the league continuing. After the opening game Thanksgiving Day games will be scheduled for every Saturday afternoon and holidays, and the admission fee will be no nominal that all can afford the price.—Hawaii Herald.

MORNING STARS WERE ECLIPSED

The last of the series of games between the M. A. A.'s and the Morning Stars was concluded last Sunday at Wells Park before a large and enthusiastic audience, who witnessed the second consecutive defeat of the Morning Stars by a score of 12 to 7. Parker pitching an admirable game, striking out thirteen of the brawny Morning Star batters, and receiving excellent support, whereas, Jackson's infirm support was ragged.

Special mention should be made of the all-around work of Cummings, and spectacular catches by Pickard at first, and Kellinoff in left field.

The score:
M. A. A. T. R. B. H. P. O. A. E.
Hall, cf. 6 1 2 1 0 0 0
Rosecrans, ss. 5 2 1 1 3 1
Cummings, c. 5 4 3 13 2 1
Bailey, 2b. 5 1 1 1 2 0
Cornwell, cf. 5 1 2 1 0 0
Parker, p. 5 1 1 7 0 0
Crook, 1b. 5 0 0 7 0 0
Yates, 3b. 5 2 1 2 1 1
Kellinoff, lf. 5 0 2 0 0 0
Totals 42 12 13 27 9 4

M. Stars—T. R. B. H. P. O. A. E.
Jackson, p. 5 0 1 0 2 0
J. Garcia, 2b. 5 3 2 5 7 1
Meyer, cf. 5 0 0 0 0 0
Pahia, c. 5 0 0 4 1 1
A. Garcia, 3b. 5 1 1 1 5 0
Pickard, 1b. 5 1 1 3 0 0
N. Krueger, cf. 4 0 0 1 0 0
Ross, 3b. 4 0 0 1 0 0
T. Krueger, lf. 4 1 0 0 0 0
Totals 37 6 27 11 12

Two-base hits—Hall, Cornwell, J. Garcia, Meyer.
Stolen bases—Rosecrans, Cummings (3), Cornwell, Crook, Yates, J. Garcia (2), Pickard.

Base on balls—By Parker 1; by Jackson 2.
Struck out—By Parker 13; by Jackson 3.

Wild pitches—By Parker 1.
Left on bases—M. A. A. 7; Morning Stars, 8.

Umpires—Cottrell and Shrader.—Maul News.

CHEAP CABLE RATES.

What the Mackay Project May Bring to Pass.

The Manila Times says: The Shanghai papers publish some correspondence with reference to the extension of the proposed American cable from San Francisco to Hawaii and the Philippines to Shanghai. In the first letter, which is addressed to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce by Mr. J. H. McMichael, attention is drawn to the fact that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has already favored

PROGRAM FOR FORTY WARSHIPS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Over and above the four war ships for which Congress directed him last session to prepare plans as a basis for appropriation at the next session, Secretary Long has before him the recommendations of the Board of Naval Construction looking to authorization by Congress of the building of nearly forty more vessels of classes from battleships down to tugboats. The plans for the two armored cruisers and two battleships projected by Congress last session already have been prepared, and look to the construction of 16,000-ton battleships and 11,000-ton cruisers. The battleships and cruisers additional to those which the construction board proposes probably will be of the same size and general type. The Board's complete plan is:

Three sea-going battleships of about 16,000 tons displacement.
Two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons displacement.
Six gunboats of about 600 tons.
Six gunboats of 200 tons.
Six gunboats of 1,200 tons.
Two colliers of about 15,000 tons.
One repair-ship of about 7,500 tons.
Six training-ships of about 2,000 tons.
Four picket-boats of about 650 tons.
Four tugboats.

While the above appears to be a scantling amount of naval construction to recommend to Congress, it is stated that after all it is nearly a repetition of the programme submitted to that body through Secretary Long by the Construction Board last year, and is even smaller than the aggregate tonnage proposed to be authorized by the general or Dewey Board.

In each case, it is explained, the recommendations are but the steps necessary to be taken to carry out the general policy of providing the United States with a modern navy of sufficient strength and made of harmonious units. This policy was thought out carefully by two boards, and if it is carried out as is proposed they declare that the symmetrical navy finally proposed would be very much more effective than the more numerous navies of several of the European states.

orally discussed a proposal of the extension of the cable to that port, while it is urged that similar action on the part of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce would have due weight and strong influence in helping the project.

The second letter is from Captain Geo. O. Squire, the signal officer in charge of cable operations on the United States cable ship Burnside, to the Hon. John Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai. Captain Squire points out that the extension of the cable to the Asiatic coast would immediately give China and Japan greatly reduced cable rates to the United States and Europe by the new competitive route. "The present exorbitant telegraphic rates to the Far East," continues the letter, "hang like a millstone about the neck of commerce and must be broken down in the near future. The Suez Canal and the trans-Pacific cable are the two great public works before the United States, both from a commercial and strategic standpoint."

Captain Squire also points out the influence on Congress which the support of the business interests of China to the project would give. Perhaps the Chambers of Commerce in Japan might take action on the same lines, and induce the government to break the Great Northern monopoly, which has done so much harm to this country.

THE LEPROSY BACILLUS.

Discovered by a Physician of Bergen, Norway.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—United States Consul Nelson, at Bergen, Norway, has sent a report to the Marine Hospital Service, in which he says that the prevalence of leprosy in Denmark must be imputed to the uncleanness and the grotesque carelessness of the people. He says there are six leprosy patients there, of whom four are in Copenhagen. In Denmark, leprosy does not belong to those few diseases which are subjected to public treatment. Iceland has its own leprosy law. At the Laugarnes Hospital in Iceland, established by the Odd Fellows' order, 31 patients were received during 1899, and of these 18 are now dead and only two have been discharged as fully recovered. The death rate has been fearfully high, which is somewhat offset by the fact that that was the first year of the hospital work, and the worst of Iceland's population first were admitted. The report says that Dr. Armareuer Hansen, of Bergen, has found the leprosy bacillus, but its antagonist is not yet discovered. The Icelanders are declared to be imprudent, the sick people using the same beds, eating and drinking utensils as the healthy.

Capt. Strong and May Yoke.

Advices from Japan state that Captain Strong and May Yoke are stopping in Yokohama, where they are still looked at somewhat askance by the public eye. They have secured a furnished room in the city and are evidently prepared to stay until the storm of sensation and slander has somewhat abated, when they will probably make for Manila. They are occasionally seen at the Oriental Hotel.—Manila Times.

COPELAND, N. N., on 2.—The Russian battleship, which went ashore yesterday, was on 13 and of Lar.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Sugar, raw easy. Fair refining 3 1/2c. Centrifugal 26 deg. test 3 1/2c. Molasses sugar 3c. Refined quiet. Crushed 5.60c. Powdered 5.20c. Granulated 5.10c.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

San Francisco, Nov. 2, 1901.

Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. I.
Dear Sirs: We last addressed you 31st ult. per "City of Peking."

Sugar.—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 7th ult. still being in force.

Basis.—No sales since last report; consequently basis for 96 deg. Centrifugals in New York established by transaction reported 24th ult. continues to be quoted at 3.81c. San Francisco 3.45c.

London Best—No change so far as list prices of the American Sugar Refining Co. prevail. Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. and the Howell Refinery on the 31st ult. reduced prices ten points, establishing a quotation of 4.53c for Dry Granulated, equal to 4.75c net cash. No further changes have since been advised.

London Cable, Oct. 28.—Quoted Java No. 15 D. S. 8.10c; Fair Refining 7.10c, against 12 and 11, respectively corresponding period last year. November Beets, 7.45c against 8.64c same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 28th ult., the week opened on a quiet market for Raws without any transactions reported; receipts are still heavy and buyers indifferent. A better demand for Refined is in evidence. European markets lower. We remain.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

While the week just closed has been one unmarked by any great activity, there are elements which are of a hopeful nature. Wailua which has been down to and below 50 has been advanced somewhat, perhaps five points would be about the upward range, though this was practically offset by the similar falling off recorded in Oahu. There are no sales on the board at the figures which are cited but the bids and the offerings have shown this tendency in the two stocks.

The total recorded business of the Exchange during the six days of the present week was 40 shares of Hawaiian Sugar at \$20.55 shares of Oahu assessable at prices ranging from \$15 to \$2, 25 shares of the Oahu paid up at \$11.50 and 10 shares of Ewa at \$24.50 and \$24.50. The sales of Ewa were in small lots and the prices of the first part of the week were at the lower figure and the stiffening took place under the pressure of the small selling. The orders in the market for the stock have been almost all filled for the present and the enforced sales of persons who must realize have been at these figures which are an average price. In the Oahu the earlier sales were at \$15 and the stock came out rather slowly until it was the rumor of the street that the agents were taking in some of the stock at the low figures. This seemed to have the effect of strengthening the market and the price went on to \$2 and at that figure there was a fair amount of the stock sent into the Exchange, one block being of 200 shares. There was no change in the quotations of Hawaiian Sugar at all.

The market for the other shares remained practically at the same figures at which the stocks were marked at the opening of the week, but the tendency is to keep up the prices and allow the small realizing which must be done to go on at the usual rates. The local situation is helped somewhat by the last quotations from the Coast, where the Hamakua plantations are being advanced slightly upon reports of the rains and the prospects of a wet winter season. There will be little doing until after the first of the month, as the demand for shares is so slight and the banks are holding all their money until the taxes are paid and the readjustment comes.

REAL ESTATE.

The real property market is still in a state of quiet, owing to the same causes which operate to prevent any strengthening of the shares market. There are still reported small sales in the suburbs and these are sufficient to keep up the interest in prices. There has been no slump in property which is held practically at the same notch as the ruling rates of some months past, but there have been no large sales which set new figures.

There are some sales in College Hills and the new territory opened by the Rapid Transit road to be recorded. It is said that there is a disposition on the part of moneyed men interested in these lands to lend money upon them when sold, which has much to do with the demand, as there is a disposition to be stringent with money all over the city. The agents are making great efforts to keep the business of the suburbs up to the mark and are succeeding in getting many people to look over the property, since the road is running there.

MALCONTENTS AT MOLOKAI MAY BE SENT TO KALIHI

FOMENTERS of discontent at the Molokai leprosy settlement are likely to be deported to the Kalihi receiving station unless they mend their ways. The Board of Health has for a long time been annoyed by complaints from the natives at the settlement which, upon investigation, were found to be utterly without foundation. The climax was reached upon the visit of inspection made Wednesday by Dr. Moore and Executive Officer Pratt, when some of the lepers absolutely refused to abide by the decision of the board to co-operate with it.

In the past, when complaints were made the disgruntled ones always claimed that Superintendent Reynolds was given notice by the board and had time to remedy the matters complained of. Consequently, on this occasion the visit was kept secret, and no notice was given to either the superintendent or the lepers. The result, however, was hardly favorable to the complainers.

Dr. Moore reported at length yesterday on the visit made Wednesday, and as a result there is likely to be trouble for the malcontents in the future.

He said: "We arrived at the settlement without the knowledge of the superintendent or of the inhabitants, and proceeded immediately to the examination of taro patches. All of the taro was found to be in excellent condition, and the water, and the notice was given to either the superintendent or the lepers. The result, however, was hardly favorable to the complainers. Dr. Moore reported at length yesterday on the visit made Wednesday, and as a result there is likely to be trouble for the malcontents in the future."

"I also told them that the taro examined was better than that on the other islands, and that they should be proud of it. I told them that I would be glad to have them help me in making long contracts, and I told them the thing for them to do was for them to work with the board in developing the taro supply, and it would be much better if they would assist by carrying a few buckets of water up to the taro patch, and I asked the committee if they were not willing to co-operate with the board for their own good, and three of the five stated positively that they would not work with the board. I told them that I should recommend to the board that they be sent to the receiving station at Kalihi."

"The fever patients there were also found to be getting along as well as could be expected. I also told the committee that I would use my influence to have one member of the board make a visit to Molokai at least once in eight weeks."

All suggestions made by Dr. Moore met with the hearty approval of the remaining members of the board. Both Dr. Sloggett and E. A. Mott-Smith spoke forcibly upon the subject of stopping mischief makers from coming to Molokai at least once in eight weeks. The recommendation that some member of the board make a visit to the settlement at least once in two months was approved of and will very likely be adopted.

Fortifications for the Sound. TACOMA, Wash., October 28.—Expert workmen have begun the construction of a conning tower to overlook the Straits of Fuca on the hill at Point Wilson, near Port Townsend. Other conning towers will be constructed at Admiralty head and Marrostone point, thereby completing the fortifications which guard the entrance to Puget Sound. Each tower is provided with a system of mirrors, which reflect on prepared charts the exact position of any vessel entering the straits. By means of these charts the guns at the fortifications are enabled to aim at any approaching vessel with exactness.

Only five years ago United States Senator Wilson declared in Congress that the entrance to one of the world's greatest highways of commerce was absolutely unprotected, though within perpetual sound of the morning and evening guns of Great Britain at Esquimaux. The fortifications were soon commenced, and have been pushed steadily to completion.

THE PORTE GIVES IN

Notifies France of a Yielding Policy.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—"The Sultan has ordered the completion with all haste of the defenses at Salonica, Smyrna, and the entrance to the Dardanelles," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris. "Submarine mines will be placed and troops mobilized at points where disembarkations are likely. A violent anti-French feeling prevails and fears are felt for the safety of French residents in Turkish cities, Constantinople excepted."

CAILLARD SAILED.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The dispatch from Toulon announcing the return of Admiral Caillaud's division of the French Mediterranean squadron to that port proves to be incorrect. The officials of the Foreign Office said that the Admiral had not returned, and that the facts set forth in these dispatches yesterday were correct. The Admiral is now on his way to Turkish waters.

The incorrect announcement from Toulon of the return of Admiral Caillaud's division, which created a great sensation, emanated from the correspondent of a well known news agency. The explanation is that Admiral Magre, commander of the Mediterranean fleet, returned to Toulon at 7 o'clock yesterday with all his vessels except those belonging to Admiral Caillaud's division. The correspondent of the news agency referred to miscounted the vessels owing to the darkness.

A corrected list of Admiral Caillaud's ships is now published. The list cable yesterday was that of his ordinary light division, but it appears that a special squadron was formed, composed of the battleships Gaulois and Charlemagne, the cruisers Admiral Pothuau, Chansee and Gallée, and two torpedo boat destroyers of the Halbarde type.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says the prospect of a French naval demonstration in Turkish waters is not contemplated with indifference in the Austrian capital, but it is believed that Turkey will yield. It is thought possible that the British squadron now at Malta will be ordered to Turkish waters.

The Vienna Tageblatt says the appearance of Western European warships will have a lasting effect on the Turkish population. One spark would suffice to blow up the Turkish powder magazine.

ITALIANS ALSO MOVING.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Rome says that the second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey, that the object stated is to counterbalance the French naval demonstrations.

THE PORTE GIVES IN.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The dispatch of Admiral Caillaud's squadron from Toulon to Turkish waters has already had its effect. The French Foreign Office today received a telegram from M. Bapst, Councillor of the French Legation at Constantinople, announcing that the Sultan yesterday sent him a message accepting all the French claims, including the Lorendo claim. The Porte also telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, informing him that the Lorendo claim had been settled and that the Sultan had signed an order accepting the figure fixed by France for the payment of the claim. M. Del Casse proceeded to the Elisee Palace and to the Ministry of the Interior, and consulted with President Loubet, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the Minister of Marine, M. De Lanessan. He afterward had another conference with M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It is said the French government also demand an understanding that Turkey will not renew the recent interference with the diplomatic mail bags.

FIRES THE FRENCH HEART.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Commenting upon the departure of the French fleet for the Levant, the Paris correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says: The French opposition is now menacing the Government because it sent out the squadron to the Levant without the permission of the parliament. The correspondent remarks that it is folly to expect that the French Government would deliberately inform another government in advance of its intention to support the arguments of diplomacy by force of arms. A great majority of impartial Frenchmen support the action of the authorities. In fact the invasion of the brilliant and strange world of the Orient by a French fleet fires the popular imagination and relieves the monotony of events with which France has been seriously bored.

The successful man, whether in business or politics, who has risen by a conscienceless swindling of his neighbors, by deceit and chicanery, by unscrupulous boldness and unscrupulous cunning, stands toward society as a dangerous wild beast. The mean and cringing admiration which such a career commands among those who think crookedly or not at all, makes this kind of success perhaps the most dangerous of all the influences that threaten our national life. Our standard of public and private conduct will never be raised to the proper level until we make the scoundrel who succeeds feel the weight of a hostile public opinion even more strongly than the scoundrel who fails.—Latitude and Longitude Among Reformers.

Owing to his premature announcement of President McKinley's death, Visconde Santo-Thyrsas, Portuguese minister at Washington, has been recalled and Senhor Hota Machado sent in his place.

SAVED BY A FRIEND

One Woman Rescued From Death by Another.

"If it had not been for one of my friends I would not be here to tell the tale."

These were the words of Miss Frances Hathaway, of No. 416 Pine street, Kalamazoo, Mich., whose interview is published in the Holland, Mich., Times. "It is really remarkable that I did not lose my life," she said. "When I was 16 years old I was taken ill. I was pale and weak and grew easily tired and the family doctor seemed unable to help me at all."

"Didn't you try any other physicians?" asked the newspaper man.

"Yes, but they did not help me either. My parents tried various remedies and treatment but I only kept getting worse. By the time I was 19 years old I was thin and bloodless as a ghost."

"What did the doctors call your disease?" queried the reporter.

"They said my blood had turned to water and I had anaemia. I felt dreadful. It was about this time that Miss Huntley advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as she had been cured of a somewhat similar trouble by their use. I bought a box and before I had taken all the pills I found that they were doing me good. My appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I had taken fifteen boxes when I found myself entirely cured."

"Have you ever had any return of the trouble?" asked the reporter.

"No; never a bit. I cannot remember a time when I was as strong and healthy as now. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I believe that no other medicine could have done so."

Anemia is not the only disease which succumbs to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. They are sold by all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.

Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2591

TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three bottles of it cured my cold and the pains in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyers, 64 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Saving Program at the Insane Asylum.

(From Saturday's daily)

There was a full attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health resulting in a general cleaning up of several important matters which had been hanging fire for some time. There were present President Sloggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. A. Mott-Smith, Wm. Auld and E. P. Dole, Executive Officer Pratt, Secretary Charles and Supt. Reynolds. Every member of the board was present, but E. C. Smith who is in the States.

One of the most important matters disposed of was the settlement of the question of the Queen's Hospital subsidy. While no official action was taken the committee made an informal report stating that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted and that the Queen's Hospital would receive the appropriation made by the last legislature. The report made by the directors is accepted as satisfactory and there is to be no further trouble on that score. The same satisfactory disposition was made of the Waimea Hospital matter.

ECONOMY AT INSANE HOSPITAL.

The recommendations of the Insane Asylum committee toward more economy were adopted by the full Board. Under the new order of things there will be a saving of twenty-five dollars a month, while before the expenses had been running very close to the limit. The position of assistant superintendent formerly held by F. H. Kilbey is declared vacant. He was receiving a salary of \$110 per month. His work is to be done upon the captains of the guard who will get an increase of ten dollars each per month, and the guards who are increased from \$35 to \$40 per month. The salary of Supt. Maister is raised from \$165 to \$175 per month.

DRUGGISTS GET A SHOT.

There was considerable discussion by the Board upon the report by Executive Officer Pratt regarding the practice in the drug stores of making up prescriptions on their own hook for any who might call and request a remedy for some ailment. Dr. Pratt stated that he had had his attention called to the death of a child of pneumonia, and upon investigation he learned that a drug clerk had sold the father homeopathic acetone, upon being told that the child had a high fever. While the medicine did not directly cause the death of the child he thought it had hastened the end. The father had given the patient three of the pellets, and she had gone to sleep, from which there had been no awakening.

Dr. Sloggett stated that he did not think it advisable to go in for prosecution just at this time, but thought that the secretary should send a letter of warning to the offending druggist.

Dr. Cooper stated that the laws relating to the practice of medicine should be lived up to, and he thought all the drug stores had been guilty of this prescription practice. He believed it to be an injustice to the medical profession, and the only way to stop it was by prosecution. Nothing definite was done in the matter, but it was decided to institute no proceedings for the present at least.

CLAIM DENIED.

Superintendent Reynolds reported on the claim of Kepoiki, who wanted to be reimbursed \$7.50 for money spent for bread boxes in repairing the floor of his house at the settlement, and also for water pipes. The superintendent stated that the repairs were made without any authority, and without first requesting him to make them, and recommended that the claim be not allowed. He stated that the water pipes for which claim was made were the property of the board. The petition was denied.

CONTRACT AMENDED.

A minor change was made in the contract for carrying between Molokai and other points. The form has been made out in the name of the Hawaiian Navigation Company by mistake, and the name of Carrera, the real bidder, was substituted.

CHINESE SOCIETY WILL BUILD.

The petition of the Chinese Society for permission to erect a building without first raising the lot to the street level was referred to the city sanitary officer.

KEWALO SWAMPS CONDEMNED.

City Sanitary Officer Tracy reported five lots to be condemned in Kewalo on Kawahine, Lanikai, Queen, Cooke streets, and the Board of Public Works was asked to order the swampy places filled up to four feet above the city level. He also reported on the matter of the King Brothers' petition in regard to sanitary conditions on their premises, and recommended that all fixtures be made sanitary.

DOCTORS WILL GET PAID.

Dr. Garrison's bill for attending an insane patient at Waimea was referred to the Attorney General's Department. The examination was made upon the request of the deputy sheriff, and the board held that the bill should be presented to the head of that department.

The same action was taken relative to the claim of Dr. L. S. Thompson, the government physician at Kau. He sent in a bill of \$30 for exhuming a Japanese who had been murdered. At the time the man was found dead no autopsy was performed, as his death was due apparently to external injuries, but eleven days after the burial the deputy sheriff requested him to prepare the skull for presentation in court. He states that it was a very disagreeable job, and thinks he should receive the extra compensation.

There were three applications from Molokai for permission to grant marriage licenses, but only one, F. Wilmington, was recommended to the Board of Education.

NEW GARRAGE RULE.

The following regulation prepared by Deputy Attorney General Douthitt was adopted:

ANOTHER OIL COMPANY MAY INTRODUCE ITS PRODUCT HERE

The Associated Oil Company of California with a capital of \$40,000,000 has its eyes upon Hawaii as a possible field for the sale of its product. H. H. Blood, a director of the company, is in Honolulu looking over the prospects and there is a possibility that long term contracts—at least more than five years terms—will be made with several of the plantations. The following article in the San Francisco Call of October 31, gives the status of the company:

The Associated Oil Company of California, representing the bulk of the oil-producing plants of the state, transacted considerable business at its meeting yesterday in the offices of W. S. Porter in the Mills building and elected officers for the ensuing year.

While the proceedings were executive it was stated that there is a decided unanimity of opinion among the oil men, and it is predicted that the mammoth oil combination will shortly be in a position to control the market and secure good prices for the output of the oil fields.

The officers elected yesterday for the forty million dollar corporation are as follows:

C. A. Canfield, president; W. G. Kerckhoff, vice president; W. A. Jacobs, first vice president; O. Scribner, secretary; Burton E. Green, treasurer; directors: Henry Aach, W. F. Chandler, C. A. Canfield, W. G. Kerckhoff, B. E. Brooks, B. E. Green, H. H. Blood, M. J. Layman, W. A. Jacobs, O. Scribner and W. S. Porter.

The officers of the company will hold another meeting this afternoon.

H. H. Blood, one of the directors of the company, who is at present stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel, stated yesterday:

"I found everything in good shape in Washington," said the Secretary. "I had many interviews with Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, and he showed much interest in the affairs of the Territory. The report of the Governor was submitted to the Secretary, but cannot be given out until it has been printed by his office and any recommendation he may wish to make from it sent to the President by him."

"I also visited the various departments and found the same interest in affairs here and a disposition to do all that may be done for the islands. There have been some recommendations made for various improvements, and these I found were being given full consideration by the heads of the various bureaus. I am hopeful that the Territory will be given what is necessary at this session of Congress."

"There is a very complete knowledge of the conditions under which the government here labors among the heads of the various departments at the Capital. It is the general opinion that affairs here have gone well in view of the conditions. I do not think there will be any changes. As to a commission to enquire into the government of the islands, I heard nothing of it until there had been made a suggestion here, which was sent back to Washington."

"On the whole I had a most pleasant trip and a profitable visit to the Capital. The officials were pleased to get any information about affairs. We discussed the questions which are of greatest interest here, the labor question among them, and I am very well satisfied with the outlook. Personally I enjoyed myself very much and the masonic meetings and functions were exceedingly pleasant and profitable."

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The report for Malaitani Hospital showed the receipts, including the balance from September, to be \$553.49, and the expenditures during October to be \$219.65. Thirty-nine patients were treated, five of whom were non-paying. There were thirteen Europeans, two Chinese, twenty-two Japanese, and two of other nationalities. There was one death during the month.

The sanitary officer at Hilo reported 440 inspections during the past month, and one prosecution under the pig regulation.

WAIALUA IS IN GOOD SHAPE

Waialua Plantation is in a better condition now than was expected by its directors, according to the general opinion of the members of the party which spent two days there this week. Each of the men who were the guests of Manager Goodale and went all over the estate, returns with an opinion that the plantation will show its value within a very short time.

"I was really astonished to find the condition of affairs so good," said Mr. C. M. Cooke yesterday in discussing the matter. "I went over the plantation and the general conditions, the state of the crop and the character of the works, were such as to give me an idea which was far and away better than the one formed from the reports which had come in the past. The plantation will have an immense crop for the season which begins in January. Mr. Lowrie, who has been down there, says it will reach at the very least 25,000 tons. This will be a remarkable showing and will justify the expense which has been incurred in the fitting up of the plantation."

"There will be shown an overflood with the agents at the close of the season, as the expenditures have exceeded the estimates. This will amount to some \$75,000, as an estimate, but there are now in the treasury of the company bonds to the amount of \$500,000, which could be issued to meet this indebtedness if it was thought by the directors to be wise."

"The extensions of the water supply service took much money, but in our opinion justify the expense. Thus the plantation is in shape to get all the water which falls upon the mountain watershed, and this will be a great help. The amount of irrigation which will be had in this way will make it possible to use the pumping plant more as an auxiliary system than to depend upon it for the entire supply of water. The pumps represent an investment of a million, and it makes a first class showing. As I said I was more than pleased with the showing of the estate."

day to an advertiser reporter that while he was heavily interested in the trust, and was one of the incorporators, yet he was not prepared to talk much on the subject for publication for the present. He stated, however, that the company had been formed for the protection of the producer of crude oil now so much sought for fuel purposes, for the reason that its use reduces the running expense of all power plants from thirty to fifty per cent where steam is used. By fixing and maintaining a price that will give the producer a fair profit and insure a great saving to the consumer, Mr. Blood stated in his opinion the use of oil as a fuel would revolutionize the manufacturing interests of California, and that in the near future it would replace coal in the islands with a saving of at least thirty-five per cent in the cost of creating power, and at the same time give a much larger scope to the work that may be done wherever steam power is used.

The company's oil wells grew out of a nucleus at Bakersfield, California, where the developments tend to indicate a permanent supply of oil. It is the opinion of Mr. Blood that the next five years will work a revolution in machinery and that fuel oil will replace coal at almost every place now used. This would indicate that the Pacific Coast and its commercial arteries further inland would make use of the California oil product, and that if the Hawaiian consumers contracted for only five years, at the end of that time there would be difficulty in extending the contracts. He thought the consumers here would be wise in making their contracts for a longer period as a protection to themselves.

SECRETARY COOPER SEES REASON FOR SATISFACTION

SECRETARY COOPER, after an absence of two months, which time was spent principally in Washington, where he filed the report of the Governor of the Territory with the Secretary of the Interior, returned to the city yesterday in the Alameda. He spent some little time in talking over matters at his office and then went down to his Peninsula home.

"I found everything in good shape in Washington," said the Secretary. "I had many interviews with Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, and he showed much interest in the affairs of the Territory. The report of the Governor was submitted to the Secretary, but cannot be given out until it has been printed by his office and any recommendation he may wish to make from it sent to the President by him."

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BRIGANDS DEMAND FULL RANSOM

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—The case of Miss Stone has again become more serious. The brigands are still holding out for the \$25,000 ransom, and it feared that should they persist in their demand Miss Stone will have to be sacrificed. Nevertheless, the negotiations are still proceeding.

Anxiety prevails this evening at the United States Legation, whence there has been an active exchange of telegrams between Secretary Spencer Eddy and various points. Mr. Eddy today had a long conference with Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador here, who is actively assisting in the efforts to bring about Miss Stone's release.

SOEFA, Nov. 1.—The best method of transmitting the ransom demanded by the brigands for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, and of assuring the safety of the captives, are the matters now engaging the attention of the Samakov missionaries, who are negotiating with the kidnappers. It is felt that unusual precautions are necessary in order to safeguard Miss Stone and the others, as there undoubtedly is danger that the captives will be murdered after the ransom is paid.

NEW YORK, November 1.—A cable to the Sun from Peking says: "Li Hung Chang is again ill. Yesterday he developed hemorrhage of the stomach, and last night his condition was pronounced most serious. It is feared that he may die at any time. A leading member of the Foreign Office died recently, Prince Ching has gone to meet the court, and the illness of Li Hung Chang leaves the Foreign Office with no capable head. Li Hung Chang's illness occurs at the conclusion of the Manchurian arrangement, which is now awaiting the court's approval. His last previous illness followed the signing of the protocol with the allies, when it was also feared he would die."

PEKING, November 1.—Li Hung Chang's foreign physicians tonight pronounced his condition grave. He has had hemorrhages for the last two days.

LONDON, November 2.—The Standard publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent: "As a result of the violent opposition of the Viceroy to the Manchurian convention it is said that the Empress Dowager notified Li Hung Chang of her resolution to denounce it, and that Li Hung Chang on hearing this became ill."

The Officers Visit Extreme of Land.

(From Saturday's daily.)

LOCATIONS for Coast Defenses about Honolulu are viewed under difficulties, is the opinion of the members of the Fortifications Board which is now engaged in looking over the city and its surroundings for the purpose of deciding upon what defenses are needed. Once more the officers returned to their hotel after their trip yesterday wet from the driving rain and ready to wait for a dry spell if their work was not of a pressing nature.

The labors of the day began early, the four mule team and its attendant Dougherty being at the door of the hotel by 9 o'clock. The first point to be examined was Punchbowl. The party knew of former recommendations and so felt that they should consider the location. The drive was made under difficulties and was far from a pleasant one. While the members enjoyed the view, and appreciated the theory of the all of the old days who set his battery there, it was evident that the men who have to deal with modern armament did not look with favor upon the top of the hill, as a site for high power guns.

The next trip of the party was to the Paoli, and this, while uncomfortable owing to the rain and wind, was full of interest. Every member of the party was pleased with the situation there from a military point of view. Col. Davis especially was delighted. He had not before seen the Paoli and the perfection of the defense possible was apparent. Col. Heuer commenting upon it, said that a company of men with modern rapid fire guns could hold the pass against an army of invaders. There was much questioning by the officers as to other passes and before their departure the members of the Board will visit the base on the Waialua road, above the plantations.

After luncheon the members of the party gave their time and attention to the waterfront proper. The first visit was that paid to the naval reservation on the Waikiki side of the entrance. The party went out to the end of the sea wall and made as thorough an investigation of the formation as could be done from superficial view. From this they went over to Quarantine island and again made investigations of the extent and character of the land, and also formed their opinions as to availability of the outlying portions of the island for the erection of harbor defenses. The officers are keeping their own counsel as to their investigations and conclusions.

Today will be spent by the members of the Board at Pearl Harbor. The trip will be made by land so that the reservation at Kahanuiki may be visited en route. It had been expected that the launch of the Naval Station would be available for use in going about the lochs, but owing to the rough weather outside it is not probable that the little vessel will venture to make the trip. It is however possible that the launch of Secretary Cooper will be secured for the use of the officers, who may wish to go about a little while they are at the harbor.

JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of tenpenny nails, and thrust one and entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Portland, Me., U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, has announced that he is again in alignment with the Republican party on all questions.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. Trade marks, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 20, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
37 Kilby St., Boston

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu

Will Keep
Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

SCLEAN
And
PURE

And in
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.
Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co.
Fort Street.



USE

DISCOMFORT AND LOSS

COMFORT AND GAIN

CHILD'S SO-BOS-SO KILLY

A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES From Torture by Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

FOR HORSES.

So-Bos-So (Killyfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Killyfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-Bos-So (Killyfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR COWS.

So-Bos-So (Killyfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies. Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-Bos-So (Killyfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-Bos-So (Killyfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Killyfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way. Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Killyfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO, Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$1.50
Per Year, Foreign \$15.00
Per Month, Domestic \$1.00
Per Year, Domestic \$10.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.

Perhaps the President can reconcile the chivalrous south by attending the next negro-at-the-stake party.

The man who leaves but one rat where two grew before and then kills the survivor, will do Hawaii more good than a hundred politicians.

The captors of Miss Stone act as if they had unbounded faith in the power and willingness of the American churches to pay the full amount of the indemnity.

Inside advices from Washington confirm the Advertiser's previous statement that no change is likely to occur in the personnel of the Territorial administration.

Today the drift of international politics is as much toward war between Germany and the United States as it was six years ago between the United States and Spain.

Nicaragua's abolition of the canal treaties with the United States is a mysterious proceeding. Has the railroad and Suez canal lobby got hold of the legislature or does Nicaragua want to be put in a more favorable position toward the canal tolls?

The white tent which, in former wars, used to serve the enemy as well as a target, will no longer figure in the equipment of American soldiers. There is to be a khaki-colored tent now which will not unduly attract an enemy's missiles.

A school-teacher on the Kilpatrick asked an Advertiser reporter yesterday if Governor Dole was not the man who drove the natives over the Fall? Evidently he had been reading some of the political literature of the local Circuit Court.

The old frigate Minnesota has been burned by the naval authorities at Eastport, Me., to get rid of her. She is the vessel which lay in Hampton Roads with the Cumberland and other craft when the Merrimack made her disastrous raid. Of late the ship had been rotting at a wharf.

The latest news from the Turco-French trouble is that the Sultan has concluded to yield. He is not afraid of joint notes, as his encounter with the powers in 1895 sufficiently proves, but a naval move on Smyrna is a different matter. Turkish finances would be wrecked indeed without the revenues of Smyrna.

The Kaiser seems to have adopted in full the idea of the Austrian foreign minister to combine the continental powers in a commercial league against the United States. He proposes such a blockade as Napoleon I declared against Great Britain. Should the project come to pass, one very natural result would be to bring the United States and Great Britain into a world-wide alliance. It would be the Anglo-Saxon against the world, a position he is quite capable of holding with more loss to his enemies than to himself.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—President Roosevelt today issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, November 28, as a day of national thanksgiving. It follows:

A PROCLAMATION.

The season is high when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the president appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God. This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty which, as a nation, we have thus far safely trod.

Yet in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much as has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips, and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellowmen.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th day of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations and at their several homes and places of worship, thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

(Seal.) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
By the President:
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

MILES AS A SOLDIER.

General Alger's attack upon General Miles forms one of the most interesting chapters of his book on "The Spanish-American War." We are bound to say that, as the charges made by the ex-Secretary have evoked no denials from the Lieutenant-General or his friends, they are worthy of consideration on the part of those who would form a just estimate of the commanding officer of the United States Army.

Commenting on the "Plans of Campaign" the author recounts what he calls General Miles' "impossible and impracticable" plan to move an army from New Orleans westward to Santa Clara, building roads with the aid of PT boats, and adds:

"This proposition, however, was only one of numerous others which were not approved. Many of the general's proposals were obviously impracticable, and not infrequently absolutely impossible. He recommended the shipment of 12,000 men to Key West, where all drinking water would have to be brought in tank-ships; with our hands full at Santiago, and not enough troops there, he proposed to send a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry, as an expedition to the Isle of Pines, then of no military or strategic importance. He insisted on sending to Cuba, for use with infantry operating in a tropical jungle and over a country of many rivers, vehicles, his 'portable' shields, each weighing 1,000 pounds, and each occupying as much room on a transport as a hospital ambulance; he recommended the abandonment of Santiago, after Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, thereby lifting the siege of the city and large garrison, without reaping the fruits of victory then practically in hand; he wanted 500 marines of the navy placed under his control; he expressed the opinion that a proposed force of 16,422 men, mostly volunteers, was 50,000 more than will be required" for General Merritt's Philippine expedition; and while in Porto Rico he called to the War Department a recommendation that "the manufacture of Springfield rifles, 45-calibre ammunition, all white canvas tents, and black leather equipments of the army, should be discontinued, as they are obsolete and should not be a part of the army equipment." In answer to this last communication the following dispatch was sent:

"War Department, Aug. 3, 1898. "General Miles, Porto Rico: As you ought to know, the last Springfield rifle was manufactured in 1893. Smokeless-powder cartridges are now being manufactured, and will be forwarded. I suggest that you get along with what the government has on hand. * * * R. A. ALGER, "Secretary of War."

During the week in which war was declared he recommended that the manufacture of Krag-Jorgensen rifles "be reduced to the minimum, if not entirely suspended," advising at the same time the substitution of another small arm twice previously rejected by the military experts who had selected the adopted type of gun then in the hands of our regular army. Of the general's numerous disapproved recommendations none demonstrated his lack of judgment more than this. To suddenly change the type of the magazine rifle meant also a change in the machinery and methods of the government armory, where these arms are made. Even if his recommendations in this respect enjoyed the advantage of some reason or excuse, a crisis like the outbreak of a war is not the time to change the type of arms or the machinery for their manufacture.

Moreover, the law making appropriations for the manufacture of arms at the Springfield armory always designates the model of the gun to be fabricated, a fact which the president of the board of ordnance and fortification, and the officer bearing the highest rank in the army, certainly should have known. General Miles is what we get in the Army by the system of seniority promotion—a system which is rather a good thing to keep the peace between jealous officers but an amazingly bad thing for the efficiency of an army. However, in time of war, seniority promotion does not always determine commanders, and that is the saving of the country. Our great civil war heroes were promoted to high commands as soon as their merit became known—Grant from a colonel and brigadier-general and Sheridan from a major and quartermaster, both outranking men still in active service, who were from two to four grades above them when they entered the army. In the Spanish-American war the promotion of Wood, who was a captain and surgeon in the early part of 1898 and is now, perhaps, the best administrative officer among the major-generals, was the most conspicuous illustration of the merit rule afforded.

In the Navy Captain Sampson was jumped over the heads of all flag officers, and if this did not prove to be the wisest possible choice, it at least proved that the seniority rule is not so rigid as to keep the President, in time of war, from a free choice of naval commanders. The new glass-bottomed boat may enable somebody to recognize the fact that there is money in the sponges that grow on the Hawaiian sea floor.

The spectacle of Republican Circuit Judges running to a Democratic United States Senator for help in opposing Republican Territorial officers whom they cannot control, was presented on Saturday and Sunday and is presumed to have been something more in the way of an "American" object-lesson.

We cannot think that it would be much of a punishment for refractory lepers to bring them back to Kahili. Would anything suit them better than a change of scene especially in view of the accompanying chances of escape? The town, however, might be punished by such a policy as a penal colony of lepers here, however small, would be to our disadvantage. For the punishment of disturbers of the peace at the settlement it would seem to be in order to use the jail on the premises.

Noting that people in tropical countries rarely have cancer, Dr. Frederick Löffler, an eminent German pathologist, reasoned backward until he found what he believes to be the cause, namely, that the germs of malaria and cancer cannot exist in the same system. Dr. Löffler's experiments, though not final, have developed the belief, in his mind and in those of other observers that a way to eradicate cancerous growths has been found. How to eradicate the malaria afterward the German scientist does not say, but no cancer patient is likely to bother about that.

RULE BY FORCE IN THE EAST

No Hope for Peace for Years to Come.

(From Monday's daily.)

"AMERICAN rule for the Philippines is certain for all time," said Joseph K. Ohi of Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday morning, "but I am of opinion, which is shared by many army officers and others whom I met while in the islands, that the control of the country can not be maintained without the use of 20,000 troops for many years, at least."

Mr. Ohi, who is the correspondent at Washington of the Atlanta Constitution and the London Daily Telegraph, passed through the city in the China on his way back to the United States after a trip around the world, made in company with a party of members of the Senate and House of Representatives. At the head of the party and as the correspondent has been ever a warm friend of Judge Bacon, they journeyed together.

The other members of the party, which left New York in the transport McClellan, were Representatives Joy of Missouri, Mercer of Nebraska, Gaines of Tennessee, De Armond of Missouri, Greene and Jack of Pennsylvania and Weeks of Michigan. Representative Joy left the party at Malta owing to the illness of his wife, but the others went on through to the archipelago and spent a month there in inspection of the various islands of the group and estimating of the work which is to be done in the carrying out of the plans of the government for the complete assimilation of the islands. Since October the senator and writer have been touring China and Japan and both are now hurrying home to take up the work of the winter.

"Despite all the reports to the contrary," continued Mr. Ohi, "the country does not seem to be ready for any pure civil government as yet, owing to the fact that there is no security or immunity from attack from a band of the insurgents. We were on the island of Samar only the day before the massacre of the men of the Ninth Infantry. There was nothing in sight at that time but this will illustrate the rapid action of the people and the amount of hypocrisy which marks them. They may seem to be perfectly pleased with the events but in reality they have in their minds only thoughts of an outbreak."

"There is I am afraid a mistaken idea of the people there. For instance there is a feeling that the Filipinos have no national love. This perhaps was true before the recent war against Spain, but since the beginning of the outbreak which was on at the time of our war, the people have become solidified, so that now there is really a national feeling. The one central thought around which all ideas of that country must be built is that the rich and influential control absolutely all the people. There is no middle class or any fighting for the control. There have been statements that the majority of the people are in favor of American rule. That I believe fallacious for the reason that the majority of the people control the country absolutely."

"Of course, it is naturally thought that the selection of the rich and influential men of a district to take the offices means the complete pacification of the district. But it must be remembered that these same men would be the leaders in the event of Philippine independence, and as they draw their salaries they cannot help but think that more they could secure as the heads of the departments, under a system which would approach that existing before the turnover of the authority from Spain to the United States. The Filipinos do not understand that a public office can be other than a private snap. The result is that every time he takes in a little money for himself and a large sum for the United States, he thinks that it is a loss to him in the amount he pays over to the government, in that if the Filipino nation should become a power, he would then collect just what he wants."

"In Governor Taft the president has chosen a most capable man for the work of governing the islands. He is essentially an executive official, and he is making the administration as sound as he can. The difficulty is deeper than that, in that there is involved all of race prejudice and the enmity of the brown man for the white and his methods. They have learned from the Spaniards and they are learning from the American. They are studying all the time, and are making every effort to learn the English language. But they are not doing this from any feeling of friendliness. It is because they have a deeper hatred for the American than for the Spaniard, as they believe they should have been given a brown man's government when there was a change. They refuse to be reconciled to a change of masters merely; they want a change of conditions."

"There has been much talk about the enlisting of the natives to carry on the policing of the islands. That will never do, as there is no confidence felt in the greater tribesmen. The Macabebe alone have the confidence of the soldiers. They can be trusted, for they have no future except that of employment by the ruling power. For many years they have been utilized by the Spaniards for soldierly. Thus they have earned the hatred of the representatives of other tribes and so they have withdrawn into themselves, they number something 40,000, and they live with their hands against every man of their color, and the hand of every man against them. These soldiers will be in line with the United States all the time, and they alone of all the tribes may be depended upon for service. It is not alone the Tagals, or the Viscayans, or the Ilocanos,

it is every tribe in the same way; they are all in the same state of mind as regards the new rulers."

"I am convinced that the Katipunan is just as strong in the island of Luzon, perhaps all over the islands, as it ever was. There is not so much of the old program of assassination as there was in the former days, but the society is there just the same, and the members are just as strongly opposed to the government by the Americans as they were two years ago. There will be necessary a strong force to keep the malcontents in fear of the heavy hand of the law, and there will be no change until the new order is strong enough to make itself felt. This may come about through the education of the people; some of the officials think it will; but there can be little change effected during this generation. The education will hardly take until the youngsters of today are grown."

"During the trip we saw no more tropical place than Ceylon, and now we see the most modern tropical city. There is little of the true tropical color left here; there has been so much Americanizing that it has been pushed into the background."

Senator Bacon would not discuss the Philippine question when asked to talk of what he saw during his month there. He travels with Mr. Ohi as a companion, and perhaps there may be an unconscious reflex in the opinions of the one. Senator Bacon spent the most of Saturday in going about the city, and while he said there was every evidence of peace and thrift, he thought the mud was too great for comfort. He would not leave the ship for the hotel, but passed Saturday night on board. Mr. Ohi was occupied all day in seeing people who would talk of conditions. He spent the night ashore, the guest of L. A. Thurston.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. Sandow is in town from Kauai. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie have returned to Kahului.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Lufkin left on Tuesday for their Maui home.

Mrs. B. D. Baldwin was an outgoing passenger in the Claudine the first of the week.

The minstrel shows at Kealia and Lehua netted \$250, with which a new social hall will be built at Lehua.

Every steamer continues to bring reports of rains at Hamakua, and there is no further fear of drought over there.

It is reported that Melba, the famous singer, will pass through Honolulu on her way to Melbourne early next year, and may sing here.

The new German Arion Society will hold a meeting at the new Elks' hall Thursday evening. There will be a reception and dance for the friends of the club.

George Allen, who has been absent from Honolulu for more than a year, returned on the Alameda. He is connected with the freight department of that vessel.

Bishop Willis read the second part of the Bishop's pastoral letter to the Episcopal church, at St. Andrew's, Sunday morning. A very small congregation was present.

The commissioner of agriculture has received some seed of a new fodder plant which is said to be an enormous yielder. It will be experimented with in the Capitol grounds.

Another civil service examination for postal clerk and carrier will be held next Saturday at the High School. Applications should be made to A. B. Ingalls before Friday.

Those who are interested in coffee ought to pay a visit to the Louissou Brothers' plantation, Hamakua, Hawaii. It is a fine sight, the trees being loaded with a heavy crop.

J. M. Donn, draughtsman in the surveying department, is hard at work on a new map of Oahu, which will be very complete in detail. The last official map of Oahu was made about twenty years ago.

Governor Dole has received notice from the Oregon Land Board that Washington that the Kilpatrick will bring for the National Guard 429 blouses, 429 caps, and 100 stands of arms.

In order to get information with regard to the pending application of Mr. Freeland for a hotel liquor license at Lahaina, a visit was paid by Governor Dole this morning to the Moana Hotel and the Waikiki Inn.

There seems to be absolutely no chance of even a match race being arranged here for Thanksgiving day, and Hilo is likely to monopolize racing interest until next June. The rainy city has prepared the cards of races for both Thanksgiving and New Year.

Saturday the jury in the case of Ohta, the Japanese charged with violating the eight-hour law upon government contracts, returned a verdict of "not guilty." A conviction in this case seemed hardly likely, after a jury had acquitted Contractor Campbell.

Eight cavalry horses and thirty-five government mules, left over by the various transports, were sold at the corral at Iwili yesterday. Five of the horses brought \$125 apiece, one \$135, one \$75, and one \$62.50. The mules were bought at prices ranging from \$125 to \$135.

Saturday was the birthday anniversary of King Edward, but there was no observance of the event in Honolulu. A big celebration had been prepared in Hilo. The flag at the British consulate was at the masthead, but there was no other public recognition of the event.

In a Chicago fire of October 25 the twenty-two automobiles sent from Honolulu for repairs were burnt, and are an almost total loss. The machines were stored in the Woods-Martin Vehicle Company's buildings, which were destroyed with the loss of \$100,000. The machines from here were in charge of Louis T. Grant.

Among the passengers on board the Kilpatrick is Capt. George P. Ahern, who is at the head of the forestry division of the Agricultural department in the Philippines. He is returning from Washington, where he presented a report of the conditions in the islands, and goes back now to resume charge of the work there. Captain Ahern expects to take from Honolulu slips of the various varieties of sugar cane growing here, and will call upon Jared Smith and Wray Taylor today.

Nothing definite has as yet been learned about the schooner Mille Morris, which struck the reef at Punaluu yesterday, but a resident of Kaneohe, who came over the Fall to this city yesterday, stated that a report had reached Kaneohe saying that the schooner was on the reef, but no particulars could be had. He further states that there has been a strong gale coming from the sea over the Koolau districts, and that this probably drove the schooner around. As the telephone on the other side is out of order, no communication could be had in this manner yesterday.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so sad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain. What this great medicine did for him is less for others."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

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For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,400,000
Total reichsmarks 44,290,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F.WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901. Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

2332 C. L. WIGHT, President.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

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AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madagburo General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds \$3,975,000.

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Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

A Few Desirable Lots for Sale.

Ranging in size from 5 to 100 acres. These lots are among the best in Hamakua; are improved and contain house and farm implements; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to Geo. Osborne, Pasaula, Hamakua, Hawaii.

NEEDS OF ISLAND OF HAWAII

Executive Council Hears Boyd's Report.

THE Honolulu teachers who claim that the Territory is indebted to them for back salaries will not get their money under the ruling submitted by Attorney General Dole at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council. They have one other course suggested to them by the Attorney General, namely an appeal to the Supreme Court upon an agreed statement of facts. The decision of the Attorney General is as follows:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 9, 1901.
Honorable Wm. H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
Dear Sir—On October 29th I received a letter from you, together with a communication from Dr. Rodgers, secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, relative to amounts due teachers for back pay on account of increase of salaries, and inquiring, among other things, whether the same is a legal claim against the government.

The communication of Dr. Rodgers referred to, not furnishing me with the information desired, upon which to base an opinion, I wrote him for additional information, and his reply left one fact indefinite in my mind. I subsequently addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I enclose his reply, together with the two letters written by Dr. Rodgers. It appears from these letters that there are no regulations of the department providing for definite periods in employing teachers. The teachers are engaged with the understanding that they have the right to leave at any time, and that the department has the right to discontinue their services at any time. Their salaries are fixed, generally speaking, by schedule rates, which may be raised or lowered at any time. The salary of any individual teacher may be raised or lowered at any time, as the department may deem best.

In such contracts as these the teacher is entitled to the pay allotted him by the department, subject to such increase or decrease as may be made in the future. I think it is clear, however, that the department has no lawful authority to increase or decrease the salaries of teachers retroactively. The reason is plain. The contracts of the department are a public trust. The money at its disposal are trust funds, the property of the public. They cannot be given away, however meritorious the object of such donation may be, and services rendered in pursuance of a contract cannot be paid above the contract rate, although the contract and the rate, as to future services, may be changed at any time.

In Dr. Rodgers' letter of October 15, he states that the department, on the 13th of April, 1899, passed the following resolution: "No salaries shall be raised from now until the next appropriation by the Legislature, for any cause whatever; neither shall the board consider any rise of any salary, whether in or out of the schedule; nor shall any salary be raised by virtue of this schedule, which is hereby suspended until next legislative appropriation or otherwise." The legal effect of this resolution would appear to be to continue the then existing salaries in force without increase until changed by subsequent action of the department.

In Mr. Atkinson's letter of November 5, he says: "The current salaries which should have been raised according to the schedule then in force were not raised. It was the current salaries due by the schedule, which were withheld, from lack of funds to pay them. It was not a case of retrospective increase." If a portion of the then established and fixed salaries was withheld, simply from want of funds to pay them, such portion would be a legal claim against the government, to be satisfied from the appropriation for the payment of unpaid bills; but I fail to see how this construction can be reconciled with the resolution above quoted. If such was the intention of the department it certainly was unfortunate in expressing it.

I suggest that it might be more satisfactory to the Department of Public Instruction, and to the teachers interested, if the question were submitted to the Supreme Court, without suit, on an agreed statement of facts. Very sincerely yours,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

CLAIM OF HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

Relative to the claim of the Honolulu Iron Works the Attorney General submitted the following opinion:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 9, 1901.
Hon. William H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir—In a communication of October 29th you enclose a bill of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., Ltd., against the Department of Public Works for \$2,500 for the first payment on account of contract to furnish a high-lift pump, with steam jacket, the same being one-half of the contract price. In regard to this matter, you say that "this contract was signed June 15, 1900, for \$17,000, one-half of which was to be paid on delivery, and one-half ninety days after delivery. The pump is now ready for delivery, subject to the payment of the enclosed bill, viz., \$8,500." The loan appropriation bill, which failed to pass, included an item of \$17,000 to cover this contract.

I do not see how the failure of the Legislature to provide for a loan affects the legality of this contract, if it was within the authorized powers of the Superintendent of Public Works. I do not see why the bill cannot be liquidated, as for purpose, from the appropriation for "Unpaid bills incurred on or before June 30, 1901." Very respectfully yours,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

MR. BOYD'S REPORT.

Secretary Cooper attended meeting yesterday for the first time since his return. The council considered the condition of the roads in Hawaii and Mr. Boyd's report upon the affairs of the other islands occupied their attention until late in the afternoon. The report of Supt. Boyd was as follows:

On the different roads, etc., on Hawaii visited by me, I would report as follows:

NORTH KOHALA.

The Kapaahu Road to Mahukona, Appropriation \$4,000.—This road is in very good condition, and for a common earth road, is really excellent. On this road in the vicinity of the Pauka Ranch, is a considerable quantity of crushed road metal, ready for being used to macadamize the road from this point to Mahukona, but unfortunately this is lying idle, as no funds are available to carry on this work.

At a distance of about 1½ miles from Mahukona, the Road Board, on account of the paucity of funds at their disposal, ordered the new line of road to be abandoned and at this point to be connected with the old road. On this old road the grades are very bad, and the construction of the road with grades, as projected, ought to be carried out. All the ditches and culverts have been well looked after, and are in good condition.

I would recommend that authorization be given for the expenditure of \$4,000—appropriated for this road.

Road from Honokane to Kapaau, Appropriation \$5,000.—This road from Kapaau as far as Halawa, is in as good a condition as could be expected for an earth road. From Halawa to Niuli the road needs much filling in, or better still, macadamizing. From Niuli to Pololu it most decidedly needs regrading, the present grade being about 18 per cent.

Taking all in all, this road is, under the circumstances, good. As to the changes in the grading, there would be no difficulty in getting the right of way.

Here, also, I would recommend that the amount of the appropriation, \$5,000, be authorized to be spent on this road.

Waialeale Road to Kauhuhu, Appropriation \$3,000.—This road is intended to connect the homesteads in Kauhuhu with the main road to facilitate the conveying of provisions, lumber, etc., for the settlers. There is much need of this road being properly made, and I would suggest that the sum of \$1,000 be authorized to be expended thereon.

Kehoni Road to Honolipo, Appropriation \$200.—Is in good condition, and needs no expenditure for the present.

Mahukona Road to Puhua, Appropriation \$400.—The old grade on this road is excessive, and almost inaccessible, and it would be perfectly useless to spend any money on the old line of road. The road, to be of practical use, ought to be changed from Puhua to the first steep grade; made to run on a good grade, and then connect with the Kohala Mahukona road some three miles before reaching Mahukona.

I would, therefore, submit that the \$400 appropriation be authorized to be expended as stated above.

SOUTH KOHALA.

Puehue Road to Waimea, Appropriation \$9,000.—This road is in very bad condition and exceedingly rough. To put this road in passable condition it will require the erection of three or four bridges, regrading at the Waimea end, and a complete system of ditches and culverts. If something is not done soon to put the road in repair and good condition it will in a short time be impassable for vehicles of any description.

In view of the above, I would recommend that the amount of the appropriation, viz., \$9,000, be authorized to be expended for the purposes above mentioned.

Kawaihale Road to Waimea, Appropriation \$2,000.—This road is in great need of gutters and culverts, as there is not sufficient outlet for the water in rainy weather. About two miles from Waimea the road needs rebuilding, which could be done to advantage, there being large quantities of good material all along the road. I would recommend seeing the Superintendent of this road that the appropriation of \$2,000 be expended thereon.

Kawaihale Road to Ahaluono, Appropriation \$1,000.—This road is merely a trail running from the landing at Kawaihale along the beach, then crossing to Puako, and going from Puako to Ahaluono, on the boundary of North Kona. This trail is in very bad condition and needs immediate attention, otherwise in many places it will be impassable. The same is very much used by travellers from the Kona to Kawaihale, Waimea and Kohala, and vice versa.

In view of this, I would ask that the appropriation of \$1,000 be authorized to be spent on this road.

Road from Kawaihale to Puupuu, Appropriation \$4,000.—The appropriation for this road, viz., \$4,000, would barely enable the making of a 6-foot trail, which trail, however, would give travellers from Kona to Kohala a passable road to travel over, for at the present time the so-called trail is in such condition that the travellers have to carefully pick their way over it. I consider the new trail a necessity, and all residents and interested persons in these localities are loud in their request that the old trail be improved on.

I would, therefore, ask that due authorization be given for the expenditure of the appropriation for the above purpose.

Completion of Road from Waimea to North Kona, Appropriation \$22,000.—This road is partly built, and the finished portion is macadamized, and as far as the road itself is concerned, in good condition; but it needs crowning, and it is also indispensable that the road should be provided with gutters and culverts. I would be a decided waste of money to neglect that part of the road already built. The partially built part of the road also needs attention. Lumber for constructing the needed bridges has been lying in Waimea for the last seven months. This road demands immediate attention, and the line of road passing through the district of Waimea. There is abundance of good road material on hand, which would greatly facilitate the work. I would therefore urge the authorization for the expenditure of the appropriation of \$22,000 for this purpose.

Completion of Road from Puupuu to Boundary of South Kohala, Appropriation \$10,000.—This road starts from the boundary line of South Kohala, it runs across the lava flow of 184 to the Puhua homesteads and connects with Elen Low's road to Puuwaawa, from thence it continues till it joins the government road at Puupuu, North Kona. A portion of the road from Puuwaawa to Puupuu has been built with rough material and no top dressing, making travelling and hauling over a very hard and tedious. There is splendid material on hand for building and completing 1½ miles of road, and next to no trouble in carrying it as it is all to be found along the line of road. This road should be completed, for when completed it will open up a new government lands, Puuwaawa, Puuwaawa and others, as well as many private lands; the increase of taxes levied there would in three or four years cover the cost of construction, which is a positive necessity. This road once completed, the circuit of the Island of Hawaii could be made by carriage.

ALL SAY THE CABLE WILL BE LAID WITHOUT DELAY

CABLE talk in Washington is divided about the various plans for the connecting of the West Coast of the United States and the Islands of the East Pacific. Of the fact that there is to be a speedy construction of a cable there seems to be little doubt.

Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper gave the cable much of his thought and attention while at the Capital. He was in frequent consultation with those who will have something to say in regard to it, but he did not come away with a settled conviction upon the matter of the construction by governmental or private funds. Speaking of this matter yesterday he said: "There are two opinions at Washington as to the meaning of the proposal of the Mackay company. Almost as many people believe that this sudden determination of the private company was made simply to block action by the government, as take it that the company is in earnest."

"While in the reception room at the White House one day I met Mr. John B. Corlies, of Detroit, a member of the House Committee on Inter States and Foreign Commerce, who has been always a consistent friend of governmental construction of the cable. He talked at length of the plans for the construction and said that he had every reason to believe that there would be passed at this session a bill providing for the line from California to the Asiatic Coast."

"There is some rivalry between the departments as to which shall have the work of providing for the cable. The War and Navy Departments are at the front in this respect, but there seems to be a great amount of opinion that the Postoffice department would be the proper one for the control of this means of communication. I recommended strongly that a cable be built and have great hopes of it, but from the great amount of talk about the meaning of the proposal of the Mackay company I am unable to form a definite opinion concerning the chances of public or private ownership."

Other Hawaiians who returned from the States believe that there is no question as to the intention of the Mackay company to get into the business of constructing the cable at once. There is said to be some doubt as to any filing of an agreement with the government to push the cable on to China and Japan, as the relations with the company which owns the cable from Manila to Hongkong are such as to preclude a paralleling of its line. The New York corporation is credited with a belief that it can go ahead with its work, under its charter, without any special permission, and it is said that there will be beginning upon the cable as soon as it is apparent that Congress is not going to authorize the work done by one of the departments.

HAMAKUA.

Main Roads, Regrading, Appropriation \$30,000.—I would urge that the expenditure for the above should be authorized, viz., \$15,000, and the work commenced at an early date as practicable, under the direction of a competent supervisor. The grade in some localities averages from 15 to 25 per cent.

This main road through Kukuhae is in very good condition, ditches and culverts well constructed and the grading good; but, per contra, that part of the road running from Kukuhae to Kukui, is in a very bad state, smothered in dust in dry weather and in wet weather muddy, and no attempt has been made at ditching or the construction of culverts where needed.

The balance of the road from Kukui to North Hilo is in fair condition, but needs attention.

Upper Road Through Homestead, Appropriation \$30,000.—The construction of this road should be undertaken as soon as practicable, for it must be remembered that this road will relieve the Homesteads of the means of ingress and egress to the occupants and enable them to get their produce to a convenient market, Hilo or Kawaihale.

The occupants of these homesteads have much to contend with and have up hill work. They are industrious and hard working, having mostly families to support, and relying mainly on their produce, as a means of existence. They should, therefore, receive all possible encouragement from the government, as well as any assistance which can consistently be given them. For which reason I would ask that the appropriation of \$30,000 for the above be authorized to be expended.

Ahaluono to Waimea Road, Appropriation \$15,000, Known as School Street.—This road, which connects with the Waimea road, is partly constructed, but some of its grades need changing. The unconstructed part of this road is not passable, and now travellers are kindly allowed to go through the lands of the Parker Ranch in order to gain the Waimea road. The completion of this road would greatly benefit the occupants of the homesteads and would also be a great boon to the travelling public. In case the Parker Ranch forbids the use of their lands for a road the homesteads and the public will have no way of connecting with the said Waimea road.

The authority for the expenditure of the appropriation of \$15,000 for this purpose is strongly urged.

Road from Puuwaawa Landing to Honokaa, Appropriation \$5,000.—This road is, partially built, the completed portion running from the main Hamakua road to the Kukuhae ditch, at a point situated three or four miles from the said landing to Waimea. The section of road completed is in very good condition, and the work ought to be completed for it this is not done the money already expended on this road will have been money entirely wasted. And further, by connecting this road with the Waimea road, it will enable the homesteaders to get their produce to Kawaihale for shipment to the Honolulu market.

Authorization should therefore be given to expend the amount of the appropriation, \$5,000, for this purpose.

To Extend and Complete the Waipio Road, Appropriation \$10,000.—This road is built on a 5 per cent grade on the side of the cliff, overlooking the sea. In some places it is very bad, and when the district of Hamakua has its usual rainfall there is great danger of several portions of this road being entirely washed away.

A meeting was lately held by the residents of Waipio in which they warmly expressed their dissatisfaction with the government, and also criticised and censured the Public Works Department for not having consulted them nor their wishes in the matter. The road leads away from the main Hamakua road, and compels the residents in that section of country to take their produce, Kalo, rice, etc., by a circuitous road to Waimea and Honokaa, thus increasing the distance to be travelled by about four miles, making the cost of transportation much greater than can be realized on their produce. At the present time the old trail is being used and is preferred by the residents of Waipio and those travelling to the valley. To widen this trail would cost more than \$10,000 appropriated therefor.

Waipio Branch to Kukuhae Village, Appropriation \$3,000.—This part of the Hamakua road is badly in need of repairs, as it is in a most lamentable condition, and the expenditure of the amount of the appropriation, \$3,000, should be authorized.

Road from Puuwaawa Landing to Honokaa Landing.—This road is in good condition and needs no expenditure.

The Road from Waipio from Akaka's Store to Top of Mountain, Meeting the Old Road, \$10,000.—The residents of Waipio are very anxious to have this road made. It follows very near the line of the present trail to Waipio. If a good

grade could be obtained, a much better road could be made, which would be most satisfactory to the residents of the district and easier to travel over, making it easier and cheaper to transport produce, the distance covered being shorter than the trail from Kukui, back Mill to Waipio.

(See appropriation "To extend and complete the Waipio Road.")

All the residents are strongly in favor of this new road, and it would therefore be in the interest of the district to authorize the expenditure of \$10,000, being the amount if the appropriation.

NORTH HILO.

Roads and Bridges, Appropriation \$25,000.—The road and bridges in the district of North Hilo are in a very fair condition but need immediate attention. To neglect those at present would entail double cost and expense to the government, and the Homestead roads need reconstruction to make them passable.

I would therefore recommend an expenditure of \$10,000 for repairs of bridges and also for repairing the Homestead roads.

Roads from Waikamahu to Maunaloa, Appropriation \$8,000.—This road is in poor condition and needs regrading, fencing and putting in order generally, for as it is, it is a menace to life and limb.

I would therefore recommend the expenditure of the appropriation of \$8,000 for that purpose.

Road from Kakaia to Ooaka, Appropriation \$5,000.—This is a piece of very bad road in front of the Ooaka Plantation. It is the worst piece of road in the whole district, and needs much repairing. I would therefore ask that the appropriation of \$5,000 be expended for the above purpose.

Road from Waipunaia to Kilauea, Appropriation \$6,000.—This road is in extremely bad condition, and it will take the whole of the appropriation of \$6,000 to put it in order.

I would therefore suggest that this amount be expended on said road.

SOUTH HILO.

Kaiwika and Kaunama Homestead Road, Appropriation \$15,000.—The roads in these two localities are in very good condition, but money is needed to extend these roads to the Homestead lots, which, at the present time, have no roads and need them badly.

I would recommend that for the present \$2,000 be set aside from the above appropriation to carry on this work.

Hilo Roads, Appropriation \$50,000.—The road on the South Hilo side of the Hakalau Gully needs widening, as owing to its narrowness several accidents have happened, though fortunately without loss of life.

Road from Hakalau to Pepeeke is in very good condition but the bridges need looking after, and in some cases new bridges should be erected without delay, so as to prevent accidents.

The roads and bridges from Honolulu to Aiea road badly need reconstruction. The road from the town of Honolulu toward Puna should be immediately attended to.

In view of the above I would ask that \$25,000 be authorized for the above mentioned work.

Hilo Sidewalk, Appropriation \$3,000.—For the present there is no necessity of extending this money.

Road from Honolulu to Papahou, Appropriation \$25,000.—This amount is needed for the reconstruction and regrading of this stretch of road, also for the repairing and erection of new bridges; the neglect in effecting these needed improvements would be to endanger life and property.

I would therefore ask for authorization to go on with this work at once.

Waikuku Bridge, Appropriation \$10,000.—This bridge is in a dangerous condition, and a new steel bridge should be erected. It may be said that the new bridge across the Waikuku stream, above the old bridge on Pitman street, will answer all requirements as a means of egress and ingress to Hilo, but I consider that the traffic to and from Hilo depends on that two arteries should be given to the rapidly increasing business of Hilo. Indeed, it would be a matter of preservation for the new bridge, that another one should be built, in order to divide traffic.

I would urgently ask that the outlay of \$10,000 be authorized.

Waikuku Bridge, Appropriation \$10,000.—Some two months ago it was ascertained that the bridge was unsafe for heavy traffic and the passage of vehicles, and the Road Board ordered it closed for such, allowing only foot passengers to cross.

After a careful examination of this bridge, I most fully endorse the action of the Road Board in stopping traffic over the bridge. A new bridge to take the place of the present unsafe structure should be at once erected.

The steel bridge on the seaward side of the old bridge is the only route for the immense traffic from the town of Hilo to Waikuku, Hilo wharf or vice versa. This steel bridge is so narrow that two vehicles cannot pass each other, and further, it is too light for the heavy traffic going over it. One side of the cement abutment of this bridge has sunk about three inches, and one side is badly cracked.

Upon the above showing I would ask the authorization to expend the amount of the appropriation.

Widening Front Street, Appropriation \$30,000.—This matter can be left in abeyance until the ownership of the waterfront property, immediately in front of the Spreckels' property is settled. The case is now before the Supreme Court. C. A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels & Bros. The government has also a claim on this land.

Road from Waialea Bridge to Keaukaha, Appropriation \$5,000.—This work is not urgently needed for the present.

Constructing Road from Koloa through the Settlement of Kaimo and Kalahele to Kahaulea, Appropriation \$12,000.—This appropriation is for the construction of the government road from the point to which it was constructed at Koloa, and running toward the beach to Kahaulea. This road would open up tracts of fertile government lands. It would also be the means of giving to the Kaimo, Kahaulea and Kahaulea, as well as the Kehena and Kamali villages, a road to take them to Hilo, and would enable the villagers as well as the occupants of the government homesteads to take their produce to market. Fine kolo, sweet potatoes, coconuts, bananas, sugar cane are raised in these localities, and there being no road to convey the same to market, what is not consumed is used for pig-feed or rots on the ground.

I would therefore ask that the government authorize the expenditure of this appropriation.

Constructing Road from Pahoia to Kapaau, Appropriation \$10,000.—The present road through the above locality is nothing but a horse trail, and in some places very unsafe. The trail traverses mostly lava country but also goes through some fertile land and sandy beach.

The lava country contains several large kupaas, which are very fertile; the residents of these kupaas cultivating kolo, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, etc., and their good roads they could convey this produce to market, whereas at this time, what is not consumed is either left to rot or given to the pigs.

I consider this road a much needed improvement, and the means of opening up a large tract of country, also of bringing to the Hilo and Honolulu markets a supply of superior kolo which is greatly needed.

I would therefore ask for authorization to expend the \$10,000 of this appropriation.

Constructing Road from Pahoia to Pahoia, Appropriation \$6,000.—Pahoia is the village of the new Puna Plantation, of which the storekeepers and residents convey all their supplies from Hilo, a distance of about 10 miles. The making of this road would be a great convenience to them as well as a saving of time and labor, and not only will it derive a benefit from this road, but it will also greatly benefit the residents of South Puna.

I would therefore recommend the expenditure of the \$6,000 appropriated for this purpose.

Repairing Road from Pohoiki to Kamahele, Appropriation \$1,000.—This is a carriage road, and is in such condition that it does not immediately need it, in a year or two it will take double or triple the amount to put it in good condition.

I would therefore urge the expenditure of \$1,000 upon this road.

Repairing Road from Pohoiki to Koa, Appropriation \$1,000.—This road is in the same condition as the road from Pohoiki to Kamahele, and the same remarks apply to this road.

Therefore, have also to ask for the \$1,000 appropriation.

Repairing Road from 20-Mile Post at Pahoia to Pahoiki, Appropriation \$1,000.—The same remarks apply to this section of road, and I would in this case ask for the \$1,000 appropriation.

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KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the Grapes Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,
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CHANGE OF WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Last week you saw our large window filled with refrigerators and ice boxes, of all sizes.

This week you can see, in their place, several hundred useful articles for your home.

Last week, in the small window, you were attracted by a pretty display of beautiful articles in cut-glass, art pottery, fine china, and sterling silver.

This week you will find a display of piano, banquet and table lamps, at very reasonable prices.

When we advertised that we would take old stoves in part payment for new, you were surprised to find that although you thought your old stove was worthless, yet we made you an allowance, and removed it from your premises.

You found that the work we did for you in connecting the boiler to your new stove, was very satisfactory.

You never could get hot water as quick before, with as little fuel.

You are finding out day by day that we are not holding out promises or inducements to our customers that are not bona fide.

You found, by actual experience, that the refrigerator you purchased from us used less ice than your old one. (This is a cold fact.)

That dinner set that you purchased looks just lovely on the table, and is admired by all your friends, and how comforting it is to know that you can replace any breakage from our stock.

The rubber hose that you purchased from us under a guarantee, gives you no worry.

You know that you will not have to purchase another one for a year, at least.

Those cut-glass tumblers, at \$3.50 per dozen, that we persuaded you to buy, in place of the blown tumblers, at \$1.00, are proving a good investment, and what a superior shape they are to what you have been using.

If you will spend a little time in our store, when you are down town, we will show you a great many articles that are good investments.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods, 55-57 King St.

Sole agents, in the Hawaiian Territory, for Jewel Stoves, for either coal or wood; Puritan Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, United States Cream Separators (the best on earth), and the Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 20" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", slide pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,300-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with flat plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago while at Martinsburg, W. Va., I was taken with cholera morbus, which was followed by diarrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I was advised to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I did, and it cured me sound and well."—G. A. Morris, Embreeville, Pa., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Beason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

OKOLEHAO DISTILLER CAPTURED

Complete Plant is Found in Full Blast.

(From Monday's daily.)

LITTLE did the residents of the McCully tract on the extension of Young street beyond Colonel Dietz's residence, suspect until yesterday that in their midst, in a tumble-down shanty, which all avoided merely because it was so rickety, a distiller of okolehao mysteriously brewed the much-prized white liquor, and that while they slept peacefully, this wily Chinese worked nearly until the dawn of day, watching the trickling of the beverage as it fell drop by drop from the condenser. For weeks the residents have passed and repassed the little old house which almost abuts on the street, and never given it a thought. Those who went by at night saw the glimmer of a fire through the cracks in the rough boarding, but supposed the lone Chinese was cooking a late supper. But the yellow man brewed once too often and he now languishes in a cell at the city prison awaiting his arraignment this morning before Judge Wilcox. Ah How is his name, and it is not the first time he has been discovered converting a bag of sugar, a measure of barley, a bushel of potatoes, and perhaps a little tobacco, into what the natives call okolehao, a liquor almost the color of gin, and for which he receives goodly compensation from those who prize it.

From midnight until almost dawn yesterday morning the tumble-down shanty was watched by the keen eyes of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, and his faithful assistant, Ah On, the wily little Chinese detective of the police force. They watched the manner of distilling for two or three hours, and then swooped down upon the unsuspecting man and captured him, his apparatus and about ten gallons of the liquor. Information was received by the Deputy Sheriff late Saturday night that "in the McCully tract, where a row of palms stood, one broken off at the top, a distillery could be found." It was not an easy task to find a row of palms, one broken off at the top, in the darkness of night, and after leaving the Tramways station on Beretania street, they walked about in unfrequented places, and finally located the broken palm, and a shanty was next to it. Creeping cautiously through the deserted premises and falling into numerous ditches the officers came within touching distance of the place. There was an old one-room building used formerly as servants' quarters. On the makai side of this rickety shack had been built, extending around two sides, the door faced down Young street, and from the glimmer of the fire inside, it was evident that the distilling apparatus was in the opposite end. A padlock secured the door of the main structure. No one was inside the shack when the officers crawled near, but after a wait of an hour, they were rewarded by the sight of a small figure gliding almost noiselessly toward the door of the lean-to. It was the distiller himself, who had returned from his sleeping quarters in a tenement house on Beretania street, not a hundred yards away. Cautiously opening the door he unlocked it closing it tightly after him, and re-locking it.

Through a knot hole the Deputy Sheriff watched the man as he sat down before the distilling apparatus. First of all fresh fuel was placed upon the embers, and soon the interior was lighted up. Resting on an iron frame over the fire was a large can unlike an oversized dinner pail, with the cap on top, and upon this was another can of similar proportions, placed in an inverted position. From the junction of the two a slender spout projected, from which drops of liquid fell into a stone jar beneath it, which was seen by the Deputy. Occasionally the upper can was removed and from a barrel nearby, supplies of "mash" were procured and emptied into the lower one. The jar was frequently emptied into larger jars of two gallons capacity each. The unsuspecting Chinese at times rolled a cigarette and made himself comfortable in many ways. As the hours wore on the prospective wealth of the distiller grew in proportion, for the product sells at a dollar for a small sized bottle.

About 4 o'clock the deputy sheriff made ready to descend upon the victim of his search. Having had considerable experience in just the same kind of raids, the deputy divined that the distiller had many means of exit other than by the door, and laid his plans accordingly. He suspected that just within the doorway of the shack there was a trap which would baffle him if he attempted entrance in that direction. A low rail fence ran up to the shanty, and there was a chance the man would attempt to make his escape through a small sawed-out square on one side or the other. The deputy therefore straddled the fence, and made ready for action on either side. Ah On was quietly instructed to make a detour, approach the shanty, and throw his weight against the door, to arouse the inmate from cover. As it was raining almost continuously during the entire night, these maneuvers were accomplished without the slightest inkling of the opening at the same instant. Before he had a chance to rise to his feet the deputy had made a leap and landed on his prostrate body. There was a short struggle, and in a trice the steel

bracelets were about the Chinese' wrists. He was placed in the care of Ah On, and the deputy then broke in the front door. Just inside he discovered a cistern of water about two feet deep, the board covering having been removed for the special benefit of intruders. Had Chillingworth burst open the door and rushed in, he would probably have fallen and been seriously injured. The distiller was examined, and pronounced one of the most complete outfits ever captured. The tin work was evidently of a Chinese tinmith, who must have been aware of the use to which it would be put. Every detail of the two cans showed cunning contrivances for the saving of the condensed steam arising from the boiling of the mash. Chillingworth thrust his fist into a jar full of the liquor, and then placed a lighted match to his fingers. The liquid took fire and burned dimly. "Number three okolehao—water in it." Another jar was similarly treated. "Number two." There was but little mash left in the barrel, and the distilling was probably to end yesterday had not the police made their appearance too soon.

Upon realizing his predicament, Ah How promptly said to the deputy: "I give you \$200; you let me go. Eh?" "I'm a little deaf," answered the deputy, and the Chinese gave up the argument. Shortly after, while he was in the custody of Ah On, the distiller said: "I give you \$200; you let me go. We go to my sleeping house; I get one Japanese and fetch him here. We stick him sure, eh?"

Ah On smiled broadly and referred the matter to his superior officer, and Ah How was in vain for an answer. A casual glance through the broken window into the main shanty disclosed what at first appeared to be an empty and very dirty room. At the suggestion of a newspaper reporter present, the deputy crawled through the window into the room, and after prying around, discovered a small closet, which yielded up a three-gallon jar filled to the brim with distilled liquor, which, under the match test, disclosed the fact that it was "number one," or undiluted okolehao. Beneath the floor the officers found several bundles of firewood carefully concealed from view. The patrol wagon was telephoned for from the Tramways station, and upon its arrival the prisoner and the evidences of his illicit distilling were loaded in, and the raiding party returned to town about 7 o'clock.

The neighbors were much surprised when they learned of the doings which had gone on during the night, and some expressed relief when they knew that the distiller had been routed from their midst. Others stated the same thing, but their looks belied their words. Ah How will have an opportunity this morning to tell Judge Wilcox how he came to be a distiller without a license.

LILUOKALANI OFF FOR WASHINGTON

Queen Liluokalani, accompanied by Miss Myra Heleluhe and Messrs. Alimoku and Aea, departed yesterday for the China, en route to Washington, where she will remain during the winter. The Queen held a levee on the hurricane deck of the vessel and the recipient of a mass of bouquets, leis and wreaths, her favorite hula lei, being quite conspicuous among the floral offerings. A continuous stream of friends came to the dock and went upon the deck to bid the Queen adieu and good-bye, and many of the Hawaiians after kissing her hand left her with tears in their eyes, feeling that the lapse of time may make many changes. Liluokalani was attended during the informal levee by Prince David and Prince Kapihaka and his wife. Delegate Wilcox and Sam Parker were near at hand and introduced Senator Bacon of Georgia and other notables on board the steamer to her, and from the number of introductions the Queen will not lack for friends on the passage up to San Francisco. Judges Humphreys and Gear were also on the steamer to say good-bye to Senator Bacon and the Queen.

Kauai Storms Do Damage.

There has been very rough and stormy weather on Kauai and much rain during the past week. Purser Ferguson of the Higl reports that the steamer James Mace and the small island schooners Malolo, Lady and Ada are all weatherbound at Hanalei. The steamer Mahanui was lying at Makawali. The steamer Waialeale lost one boat while she was crossing the channel. A big wave washed over the boat and filled it with water causing it to break loose from the davits from which it was suspended. The boat fell into the sea and it was impossible to rescue it in the rough sea. The Waialeale came up to the Hall at Nawiliwili and got one of the Hall's boats. The Waialeale then went to Hanalei.

The Hall lost an anchor and chain while lying at Nawiliwili. The steamer was lying to taking on passengers and a few packages of small freight, when an enormous wave took hold of the steamer breaking the anchor chain. Had it not been for the coolness and promptness of the officers, the Hall would have been in a bad way. As it was, it is said by the officers, she would have been on the reef in two minutes more, had steam not been up and the engines ready. During the whole week strong winds and heavy rains have been predominant on the Garden Island. The Hall reports very rough weather and strong east northeasterly winds on crossing the channel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—With the information so far in the possession of the Marine Hospital Service authorities as to the outbreak of plague in Liverpool, General Wynne, the government does not regard these cities as infected ports. The utmost care, however, is being exercised by officials here to prevent the plague from entering Atlantic ports of the United States through incoming vessels from Liverpool and Glasgow. All such arrivals will be subjected to the most rigid examination. The members of the crews of the vessels who are likely to have been nearer the scene of the outbreak than ordinary passengers, will be examined with the greatest care. Senator General Wynne said he did not anticipate a widespread epidemic, and that while strict precautions must be taken, the danger of spread of the disease in this country was not excessive.

Health Officer Doty, of New York, wired today that he would have a conference with Dr. Marine of the city of New York, and later, report what action they considered necessary.

YALE MEN WANT A PROTEGE

Alumni Will See Army Board Visit Pearl Harbor's Shores.

(From Monday's daily.)

YALE men living here, who have been unable to attend the bi-centenary celebration of their alma mater, but who have had their thoughts turned to the university in a manner which stirred all their love for the old associations, have determined that they will give the advantages they enjoyed to some young men of Hawaii. The project which took form at the Yale banquet at the Moana Hotel recently, contemplates the taking over of the ordinary expenses of some deserving youth during the entire term of his studying at Yale, four years, the money to be raised by pledges among the alumni, and placed in the hands of a trustee who will see about the transmission and payments. It is said by members of the association of the alumni, which was loosely formed for the occasion, that the expense attached to the staying for a year at the university is never less than \$500, which means some economies at that. This amount with some extra allowance, if the youth takes a part of prominence in the class to which he belongs, will be advanced to him.

The difficulty attending the whole matter is the finding of a young man who will take up the work of educating himself by his hard work. The desire of the men engaged in the plan is that the man taken up by the association of alumni shall be Hawaiian, if not in birth at least by intentions, so that what he gains of knowledge may not be lost to the community. The race is not a question which will enter into the matter if the suitable lad is secured. What is wanted is a studious young man, one who will appreciate the work which is to be done by himself, and who is earnestly in the search for a higher education, whether technical or general. The Yale men will do the rest. All they desire is the proper kind of raw material.

To assist in the selection of a worthy youngster Prof. M. M. Scott, of the High School, Dr. Charles Bartlett Dyke, of Kamehameha School and President A. M. Smith, of Oahu College, have been asked to act with the members of the alumni committee in the selection of a suitable youth for the sending to college. The plan now is to have the selection made in time that the special preparation which usually precedes the examinations may not be forgotten. The first young man who will be sent under this benevolent plan of the Yale men, will be a member of the class of 1906, and there is a prospect that if the contributions come in to a greater degree than is now expected, there will be a second youth sent before the term of the first has expired. The idea is not to educate one lad but to keep one student at the university all the time.

The alumni will be represented by a committee to be chosen later, and the hope is that there will be secured a candidate early in the coming year. The committee will make a close investigation of the standing of any candidate and his people, so that there may not be taken up a case where the young man might just as probably have his education anyway. In case the youth selected is one whose parents wish to send away, but have not the means for Yale then the alumni will be called upon to contribute only the difference between the sum that may be allowed from his parents and the figure set as the least upon which a man may live comfortably.

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done. Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BIG GUNS FOR THE ENTRANCE

Army Board Visit Pearl Harbor's Shores.

(From Monday's daily.)

THE field work of the Fortifications Board is over and the only problem before the members of the commission to arrange the defenses of the island is how to make up the report which all must sign in time for the departure of the mainland members of the board in the Alameda. The possible sites for batteries have been visited and the locations all decided upon and the pieces which will be urged for each fortification selected.

Yesterday was spent by the Board in finishing up the survey of the Diamond Head locations, the course of the investigations being pushed as far around as Nii, so that the whole of the country at the eastern end of the island might be seen. The defenses there against possible landing parties are matters of easy adjustment, and the points at which guns shall be placed were selected. This it is understood will belong to the second line of defense, and the pieces will be of lighter caliber than those in the main batteries.

Saturday was spent by the members of the Board at Pearl Harbor. The entire situation was gone over thoroughly and the points at which the highest power breech loading rifles manufactured by the government will be placed were selected. These probably will be 14-inch guns. As this is the greatest feature of the project there was little to be learned from the members of the Board concerning the plans which finally were approved. From other military sources however it was learned that the Board will recommend the turret plan, the mounting of the heaviest guns in heavily armored turrets close down to the water line of the shores at both sides of the entrance.

In addition to this there will be lighter batteries which will be of service for close in work in case there should be an attempt to send boats ashore. As well, further along the shore, up to where the entrance to Kalia harbor opens, there will be lighter pieces placed, which will serve the same purpose. The second line will be an important one all around the city, there being locations for such batteries from Koko Head through below Pearl Harbor. All of these selected sites will not be utilized at the present, but the selections have been made so that the scheme for the complete defense may be approved and whatever is done will be done in the carrying out of this comprehensive line of work.

"We have completed the plans on paper for the complete defense of the southern side of this island," said Col. Heuer last evening. "There is nothing to be done by us now except to write our report and this will be done within the next two days, so that we may get away in the Alameda on Wednesday next. We have had a most pleasant stay in that we have been at work every day, and will have to work hard to get through and away this week."

"We went at the task believing that there were many problems here and have found some pleasing work in getting through with them. We have designed a most complete and thorough defense for the south side of the island of Oahu, and this is all that we have come here to do. We have been very careful in making our plans and we shall submit our report at an early day, so as to permit time for its consideration before the bill for fortifications is drawn up."

TWICE ATTEMPTED TO TAKE HIS LIFE

With the departure for San Francisco yesterday on the China of Mr. Von Aiken, formerly connected with the clerical force of the Hawaiian Hotel, ended a sad tale of a wrecked career. Through the aid of a church society Mr. Von Aiken, who has been in straitened circumstances since his arrival in Honolulu, was enabled to return to San Francisco where, perhaps, a brighter future may be in store for him. Several weeks since Mr. Von Aiken attempted to end his life by a bullet, but was frustrated by neighboring roomers at the place where he was living. He seemed determined, however, to commit suicide, and plunged into the harbor waters that same night, but was fished out by watchful guardians of the wharves. The man became more despondent than ever after these attempts, and seemed utterly incapable of doing anything for himself financially.

He was reputed to have been quite wealthy a couple of years ago, and upon planning a trip to Alaska, entrusted his estate to his wife, who, it seems, turned everything into cash and sloped. The husband upon his return learned for the first time of the rupture in his domestic affairs, and soon afterward came to Honolulu, where he found employment at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Old Discard Revived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says German exasperation at the letters from General Voyron to Count Von Waldersee is fomented by the German press. The Neueste Nachrichten infers that the old French hatred of Germany remains, in spite of its temporary abatement. The Vossische Zeitung says General Voyron's praise of French humanity is a reflection on Germans and a slight on Emperor William's "honor" speeches.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after December 2nd, 1901, at the Office of Charles Williams, Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for, under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases, and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.

The following lots in Paaulo Tract, Hamakua, Hawaii:

| No. | Acres | Appraised Value |
|-----|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | 11 54 | \$1,350.00 |
| 2 | 11 70 | 1,750.00 |
| 22 | 11 54.40 | 1,958.00 |
| 27 | 11 47.90 | 718.50 |

For plan and further particulars apply at the office of Charles Williams, Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, or at the Public Land Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
Public Lands Office, October 31st, 1901.
2330 Nov. 5, 8, 12.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas, the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before November 16, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, September 13, 1901.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated January 19, 1898, made by Susan Blake and Alva Blake, her husband, of Lahaina, Maui, to the Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a corporation of said Lahaina, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 174, on pages 306-308, the said Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction in front of the courthouse at Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 23d day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described:

1. All that certain parcel of land situated in Kihala in the Kanaha valley, Lahaina, described in Kuleana 3702, to D. Malo, as apana 1, being the same premises conveyed to Mrs. Kapika Walters by deed of said Mrs. Kapika Walters from D. Punohu, dated October 6, 1881, and recorded in Liber 71, on page 328.

2. That certain piece of land consisting of two taro patches situate in the ahupuaa of Kaimahoe, Lahaina, and being described in deed to Mrs. Kapika Walters from D. Punohu, said deed being above described.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

PIONEER MILL CO., LTD.,
Mortgagee.

By GEORGE HONS,
Its Attorney.

For further particulars, apply to George Hons, attorney for Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, October 25, 1901.

2228—Oct. 29; Nov. 5, 12, 19.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Toms, of Kapaa, Kauai, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Ella M. Toms, widow of John Toms, alleging that John Toms, of Kapaa, Kauai, died intestate at Kapaa, Kauai, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1901, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to her.

It is ordered that Tuesday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, October 26, 1901.

By the Court.

H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2228—Oct. 29; Nov. 5, 12.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT William A. Love, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, has this day been admitted as a partner in the partnership heretofore carried on by Frank Halstead and Willard E. Brown, under the firm name of Halstead & Co., doing business of stock and bond brokers, negotiating loans and acting as trustees in said Honolulu.

FRANK HALSTEAD,
WILLARD E. BROWN,
WILLIAM A. LOVE,
Dated Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1901. 6919

Secretary to Taft Commission.

D. R. Williams, secretary to the Taft Civil Commission, was a through passenger on the steamship China, from the Philippines, en route to Washington. His present trip is undertaken for a two-fold purpose—that of taking the annual report of the civil commission to Washington, and also recuperating a constitution that is run down from overwork.

MAUI IS WET DOWN

Plenty of Rain and
Streams Rising
Fast.

MAUI, Nov. 9.—Heavy rains have prevailed all over eastern and central Maui during the past week, a reaction from the long and persistent drought. The heaviest downpour took place during Wednesday and Friday, and a steady general rain is falling today. The greatest rainfall took place in the Hana district, in vicinity of the headwaters of the Spreckels and Hamakua ditches. During the week up to this (Saturday) morning, Hana plantation had 10 inches; Haleakala ranch, Makawao, 3.55 inches; Paia plantation, 2.38 inches; Wailuku plantation, 3.25 inches, and the rain is still falling steadily in all of the above mentioned localities.

The streams in the Keonane-Nahiku-Hana regions are running fearfully high. No damage has been reported as yet, though the mailman has been obliged to postpone his regular trip on account of the mountain torrents and swollen streams.

At Spreckelsville, last night, the 8th, a Portuguese named John Alameda was drowned while returning from the mason and a good workman. Last evening he went to the camp to visit some of his Japanese assistants, and while there drank some sake. It is stated that he did not imbibe an excessive amount of the intoxicating liquid. This morning he was found dead, lying face downward in a small ditch on one side of an old railroad track near the mill. It is conjectured that in falling his head must have struck against the wooden siding of the ditch, and being stunned, he was drowned in a few inches of water. The old railroad track is enclosed on both sides by a wire fence. The sheriff is holding an inquest this morning.

JAPANESE CELEBRATION.

Last Saturday, the 2d, at the vesting bout held at Hamakua, in celebration of the Mikado's birthday, the champion was a Makawao Japanese named Saiko, who threw all comers, forty-five in all. He was the recipient of thirty or forty prizes, which included seventeen envelopes containing money, six shirts, a piece of black satin, several handkerchiefs, two pairs of red blankets, numerous flags and other trophies.

Paia plantation resembled a country fair on the Emperor's birthday, owing to the multitude of red-disked flags which flew from every roof and canopy of the Japanese camp.

LADIES' BAZAAR.

On Friday evening, the 22d, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Paia Foreign Church will give a bazaar in Paia Hall. It will take the place of the annual sale of fancy articles usually held on the evening of the November literary. The affair will be one of the most elaborate and attractive ever given by the ladies of Makawao. There will be eight booths—Hawaiian, presided over by Mrs. McKenney; fancy work, Mrs. Hardy; doll, Mrs. Lindsay; candy, Mrs. Alken; ice cream, Mrs. Nicoll; Japanese, Misses Smith; lemonade, Miss Lowrie, and fish pond, Mrs. Taylor.

The train will run from Kahului and Spreckelsville up to the very door of Paia Hall, and return after the bazaar.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Makawao Polo Club is using the new bamboo balls.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and Miss Clara Lowrie, returned to Spreckelsville on Wednesday from their trip to the Mainland.

Today Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin depart for an extended trip abroad. Miss Mossman, of the Paia Kindergarten, is quite sick. The school has been closed for a month.

The pineapple industry on Maui is one that cannot supply all the demands. Mr. D. D. Baldwin, the owner of the largest plantation on the island, states that he has ready sale for all his pineapples to the ships which call in at Kahului.

The engagement of Mr. Arthur D. Baldwin, of Hailu, to Miss Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio, is announced. Mr. Baldwin, who recently received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard University, will probably settle in Cleveland and practice law.

Mrs. J. W. Fleming, of Grove ranch, is very sick with fever thought to be typhoid.

Haleakala ranch had to cut short its cattle drive in Pihilo pastures, owing to inclement weather.

NO MORE OIL EXPERIMENTS

There will be no further experimenting with crude petroleum as a dust destroyer on Honolulu streets until the price of oil is very much cheapened. While the experiments on Richards street are considered successful by Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, under whose supervision the work was done, he does not believe that a continuation of the experiment would pay from a financial standpoint. There was some talk of trying the effect of petroleum on the Diamond Head road, but this plan has also been abandoned, until the price of oil comes down, which is certain to happen as soon as the plantations begin the use of the fluid as fuel. The advent of tank steamers, Mr. Campbell believes, will make it possible to deliver oil in Honolulu at least 50 per cent cheaper than the present price, as the expense of transportation and barrels add greatly to its cost. When, however, oil is stored here in tanks in large quantities, its use on roads will not be prohibitive as to cost.

Won't Race in Hilo.

While being discharged from the ship Falls of Clyde a valuable horse shipped by Geo. S. McKenney became frightened after being lodged in the scow and jumped overboard and swam out toward sea. He was followed by men in a boat and brought to the beach but on arrival was exhausted. The Japanese attempted to drag him ashore but made no effort to keep his head out of water and the horse drowned.—Hawaii Herald.

ENGLAND FAVORS A CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Nicaragua has given notice of the termination of the treaty of 1867, granting the United States authority to build a canal across that country. Also the treaty of 1870.

NOT AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been conveyed to the State Department by the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs. That official declares that the denunciation in nowise affects the friendly relations between the two countries, and the Nicaraguan government desires the conclusion of new treaties.

Between the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of 1867 thus renounced, the same note conveys the denunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. Under the terms of the denunciation the first named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, the convention will expire October 24, 1902, which is one year from the date on which the notice was received at the State Department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention.

The Nicaraguan minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan government to denounce these two treaties. Nor has Mr. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light on the subject. It may be recalled as affecting the treaty of 1867, that before submitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to Congress last year, Secretary Hay drew up a set of protocols with the minister for Nicaragua, and the minister for Colombia, whereby these officers bound their governments to negotiate treaties with the United States for the necessary concessions to construct and control canals in the event that Congress should authorize the beginning of such work.

TO DROP CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The first official statement of any kind made for a month in relation to the Nicaragua canal has been obtained by the Associated Press. It confirms the fact that Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, when he lands in New York today, will have with him the draft of a new treaty, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is in every particular satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's cabinet.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed Lord Pauncefote in London, since which not one word has been given up. The latest dispatch from the United States is as follows:

"All negotiations up to the present day have been entirely unofficial from a strictly diplomatic point of view, and that on our part only depend the hopes generally shared for a successful bridging over of the diplomatic difficulty. These pour parties, however, have been particularly searching."

The State Department does not require a copy of the document Lord Pauncefote carries to learn its terms. Until the Ambassador reaches Washington the exact terms are withheld. Though it is admitted that Great Britain has agreed to put the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to one side and to acquiesce in the construction of the canal by and under the control of the United States, this concession from Lord Lansdowne's original intention has not been granted without some real or fancied advantage to Great Britain. It would not be fair to say a quid pro quo constituted the main feature of the projected pour parties, but that it will directly or indirectly result is firmly established in the minds of the members of the cabinet.

One of the most responsible officials connected with these and the earlier negotiations said: "We never really objected to the construction of the canal, but we did not object to an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was in that spirit that Lord Lansdowne couched his reply to the United States Senate. It was not that you wanted to do it, but the treaty was in such a way said it. Since then we have been approached in a rational, polite manner, and we have again endeavored to substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a treaty that will enable America to carry out a design which, in a broad sense, would doubtless benefit the whole world."

The notification of the Foreign Office has been done more than anything else to secure the assent of the British government to a new treaty. But in the same breath must be mentioned the State

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The loneliest missionary in all the world is said to be Rev. J. O. Springer, whose station is on Herschel Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, within the Arctic circle. The latest received letter from this most solitary man is dated October 22, 1900. No ship has been at Herschel Island for two winters, and the missionary's white neighbors are at Pelee river, 250 miles away.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, is ill at her home here. She has been confined to her house since her return from Canada about ten days ago. At present her illness is not regarded as critical. It began with a cold, and the developments have been such as to alarm her friends. Today she was thought to be a little better.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—General Chaffee has notified the War Department that, in accordance with instructions, he has forwarded thirty-six field guns to Honolulu on the transport McClellan, which left Manila on the 18th inst. These guns are intended for the artillery troops at Honolulu, who are now without guns, and who have had to be drilled as infantry and to forego artillery practice.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Herbert Gladstone to Dorothy Paget, a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., took place today at St. Andrew's Church. The function, which was one of wide-spread social interest, was largely attended. At the reception at Lady Paget's house after the ceremony, the guests viewed the unique and costly presents, which numbered over six hundred and included a silver ink stand from King Edward.

Department's willingness to a reciprocal arrangement regarding the British West Indies and other British possessions. This, while in line with the views latterly adopted by capable dispatches to President McKinley and President Roosevelt, was so at variance with the British government's experience of the American attitude that they now regard it in the light of a quid pro quo for what they believe to be a concession over the Nicaraguan territory.

Some papers say Lord Lansdowne has lately given up inherent rights without any return, which is strenuously denied on the foregoing grounds.

What is even more interesting is the fact that inner circles of the cabinet are not nearly so sure of the acceptance of the convention as are some of the leading papers on both sides of the water. When the terms are announced it is feared that some members of the Senate may still not object, and that the forecasts so far published, alleging too sweeping "concessions" on the part of Great Britain, may have a deleterious effect. For instance, the deduction that the proposed treaty in any way reaffirms or extends the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, meets with a denial by the Foreign Office. For these and other reasons Lord Pauncefote is not likely to affix his signature to the document until a majority of the Senate shall have had full opportunity for studying Great Britain's proposal.

In the meanwhile there exists here a spirit of indifference, and a feeling that, after all, the new treaty may be pigeon-holed on account of some unexpected Senatorial objection, though this development would create the keenest disappointment despite its present stoical anticipation. From a diplomatic source there has lately emanated private rumors that the Suez Canal Company is using financial and other influence to prevent an agreement being reached in regard to the Nicaragua canal. It has been further reported that this powerful corporation has joined hands with several leading American interests alleged to be opposed to the construction of this latter waterway. The Associated Press, learns, however, that investigations carried on here and elsewhere that it is not an entirely disinterested party, though the head of one of the British State Department admitted that the Nicaragua canal would probably rob the Suez canal of all its Far Eastern trade. The British government is the largest stockholder in the Suez canal, but it does not appear that financial interest ever entered into the discussions of the Nicaragua canal, the considerations involved therein being regarded as so paramount to any possible loss of future dividends from the Suez Canal Company as to be unworthy of being coupled with the subject. The actual business of the Suez Canal Company is all transacted in Paris, where the Secretary-General of the company said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"For us the Panama and Nicaragua projects are equal. We pay absolutely no attention to them. We have never exercised any influence to prevent either of those schemes from being carried out, and we shall never do so. We can look forward to the eventual opening of either canal with perfect equanimity, as we do not anticipate any appreciable loss of income from their competition."

"We may even benefit by the general development of the traffic that the opening of a canal across the American isthmus may cause."

The Panama Canal Company is also ignorant of any action having been taken by the Suez Canal Company against the proposed Nicaragua canal.

It is interesting to note that several English interviews by representatives of the Associated Press all declared that English trade with the Far East must be found to take the isthmian route, not only to expedite cargoes, but to avoid palpable danger of the Suez route which now compels them to skirt the shores of three nations, France, Spain and Italy, who "by the fall of the handkerchief," might become hostile. These authorities assumed, without any reservation, that war between Great Britain and the United States is an impossibility.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In view of the expected return to the United States today of Lord Pauncefote and the immediate resumption of negotiations which in this case are to put into the concrete form of a treaty the agreements between this government and Great Britain to replace the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of last year, it may be proper to state on the highest authority, that there is absolutely no question other than the isthmian canal involved in the negotiation. Further, it is stated, no demand has been made by the British government for the relinquishment of its joint rights in the control of such a canal. "It is to be noted," says the Associated Press, "that the canal is considered by both nations a desirable thing for the world at large, and that thought was at the bottom of the negotiations."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An important cablegram was sent at 10:30 p.m. to War Department this morning from General Chaffee. It follows in part: Manila, October 31.

Adjutant General Washington. The following from Brigadier General Hager: "The insurrection forces, Cebu Island, have taken the oath of allegiance in good faith. Sixty others and 400 men have surrendered arms." This settles for the present, at least, the disturbances heretofore existing in Cebu. Further disorder in that island will be made by deliberate action of inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if people are disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes to waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately. CHAFFEE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It is announced in a despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg that scores of fishing boats were wrecked and that 170 men were drowned during a recent storm on Lake Balka.

MUNICH, Nov. 2.—Just before the commencement of a concert at Odeon Hall last night a man named Hoffman began firing a revolver at the people in the audience, wounding two. He then killed himself. Hoffman, who was a sculptor's assistant, came from Neustadt, Baden. Anarchist literature was found in his pockets.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The cheers that greeted the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York today as they passed on their return from their tour of the world, were intermingled with the shrill cries of the newsboys shouting: "Terrible disaster in South Africa." Beneath the jubilation on the safe arrival of the heir apparent there existed a keen under-current of grief and anger over the defeat of Col. Benson's column. Of the thousands who lined the

Water Right Bill Will Be Put Through.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WHEN Sam Parker returned to the city after a visit to Washington over a year ago, and told his friends that Dole would not be governor, there was rejoicing in machine quarters. Last evening there were smiles upon the faces of the men who were opposed to the governor then and still are in the same ranks, for Col. Parker is back in Hawaii, and how he tells his intimate friends that Governor Dole will be removed. Col. Parker bases his faith upon the fact that President Roosevelt may remove Governor N. O. Murphy of Arizona to make a place for his old friend, Col. Brodie, and so, of course, Dole must also go.

Col. Parker would not discuss politics very much last evening. He had been in Washington, he said, primarily upon his own business, and he had called upon the President and paid his respects, and when questioned had talked at some length upon conditions here. Continuing Col. Parker said: "I had a most pleasant talk with the President. I don't know where the President got all his information about the Territory. He seems to know all about the islands, for he asked me many questions which could come only from a knowledge of the place and people."

"I went to call upon the President with Mr. Sewall, and after the President had made an appointment with him for me. We went over the whole situation here at length and I left with the impression that the President is very well informed. Mr. Sewall stands excellently at the White House. There is nothing in any talk about Sewall resigning his place on the National Committee. He is interested here and will come down with me in the spring. I shall return to Washington, leaving here not later than December 4th, and spending much of the winter and spring at the Capital."

"I am convinced that the coming session of Congress will pass such laws as will put it in the power of the government here to grant franchises for the use of the public lands for pipe line and flume purposes, for the conveying of water for irrigation. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior that there is no such power now puts our only hope of utilizing the water of the Kohala region in the hands of Congress. We saw not only the Secretary and the Commissioner of the Land Office, but several members of the House Committee on Territories and from all these gained the belief that action will be taken this year."

"We shall work, Mr. McCrossen and myself, for the passage of laws which will allow the development of the water on the lands which are under lease by me. I do not believe that Congress will get to the entire reform of the land laws at this session."

"There seems to be good prospects of legislation at this session for the benefit of the Territory."

route from Victoria station to Marlborough House, many were personally concerned in the 256 British casualties incurred in this latest reverse, and while the Duke and Duchess were welcomed back with great cheerfulness, the crowds could not shut their eyes to the mocking contrast between the pageant and the serious news of the morning.

Having this unfortunate coincidence, the ceremonies passed off, excellently.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—New York to London in 100 hours is the problem for which two great American railroad companies are considering two solutions, says the Journal and Advertiser. The New York Central's engineers are working out the details of a plan involving the following route to Europe, with a view of determining its mechanical and commercial probabilities: New York to Boston by New York Central and Hudson River and Boston and Albany lines. Boston to St. John, N. B., by Boston and Maine Railroad and connections. St. John to a port on the Irish west coast by a line of swift steamships to be established. By rail to Dublin; packet across Irish channel; rail to London. Time four days four hours. Pennsylvania Railroad officials and Clement A. Griscom of the American Steamship Company are having brought to their attention anew the long-cherished plan of Austin Corbin who desired to establish a steamship port at Montauk Point, cutting many hours off the trip by way of Sandy Hook and making through traffic for the Long Island Railroad. The Corbin plan as modified and proposed by the Pennsylvania, which now controls the Long Island, makes two jumps of the ocean voyage, as follows:

New York to Greenport by Long Island Railroad. The East River tunnel, when completed, would make this a two-hour run without change from a terminal in downtown New York. Greenport to Halifax, N. S., by fast steamship. Halifax to Southampton.

A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." "This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory."

According to the Barcelona (Spain) correspondent of the New York Herald, the Princess Elvira of Bourbon, who was utterly cut off by her father, Don Carlos, when she married the painter Felchall, is in that city very ill, and in the greatest financial difficulties. Her husband is with her.

The Ophir, on its return to England, had an enthusiastic reception.

BEAUTIFULSKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BOX is often sufficient to cure the severest humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" post free of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W., U.S.A. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 11d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| PEKING | NOV. 7 | CHINA | NOV. 9 |
| GALIC | NOV. 14 | DORIC | NOV. 15 |
| HONGKONG MARU | NOV. 28 | NIPPON MARU | NOV. 28 |
| CHINA | NOV. 28 | PERU | DEC. 1 |
| DORIC | DEC. 1 | COPTIC | DEC. 14 |
| NIPPON MARU | DEC. 13 | | |

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

BIG NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE

RUBBER PACKING
RUBBER BELTING, 1 1/2 to 12 inches.
SPLIT STEEL PULLEYS, 6 to 30 inches.
SPLIT STEEL SHAFTING
GALVANIZED STEEL AND IRON ROPE
STEAM PLOW CABLES
HOISTING ROPE
BLOCKS, ETC.

Big Stock of Stove Gasoline.

KEEN KUTTER

Tools, Knives and Shears

E.O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

When the City of Seattle left Skagway the upper Yukon was still open for navigation.

Eight children bitten by a mad dog in Colorado have gone to Chicago for the Pasteur treatment.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, November 8.
S. S. Alameda, Herriman, from San Francisco.
Str. Waiatale, Piltz, from Kauai ports; 3:15 a. m.
Am. schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Eureka.
Am. schr. Charles E. Falk, Hemmingsen, from Eureka.
Am. schr. Rosamond, Johnson, from San Francisco.

Thursday, November 7.
Str. Ke An Hou, Mosher, from Kauai ports; 11:30 p. m.
Schr. Keaukua, from Paauilo.

Saturday, November 9.
Schr. Eclipse, Townsend, eight hours from Lahaina.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from the Orient.

Str. Hawaii, Bennett, from Hawaii.
Am. schr. Charles E. Falk, Hemmingsen, 23 days from Eureka.
Str. Nona, Wyman, from Kaula, Hawaii, 4:37 a. m.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports; 3 p. m.

Sunday, November 10.
U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, from San Francisco.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Monday, November 11.
H. A. str. American, Morrison, from San Francisco.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Friday, November 8.
Str. Waiatale, Piltz, for Hanamau, Ahukini and Anahola.
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for the Orient; 8 a. m.

Str. Mauna Loa, Stimson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports; 12 m.
Schr. Kawalland, Moser, for Koolau ports.

Saturday, November 9.
Str. Ke An Hou, Mosher, for Makaweli and Kilauea; 3 p. m.
Bkt. Skagit, Robinson, for Port Gamble; a. m.

Schr. Lizzie Vance, Olsen, for San Francisco; 12 m.
Str. Waiatale, Piltz, for Hanamau, Ahukini and Anahola.
Schr. Kawalland, Moser, for Koolau ports.

Sunday, November 10.
S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco; 12 m.
Schr. Helene, Christiansen, for San Francisco.

Schr. Dauntless, Smith, for the Sound.

Monday, November 11.
U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rodgers, for Manila; 4 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Ke An Hou, Mosher, for Elele, Makaweli and Waimea; 4 p. m.
Str. Nona, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Kaula and Honolulu; 5 p. m.

Str. John Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports.

HAS NO REPLY FROM CARNEGIE

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 25.—Education Commissioner Brumbaugh received a letter from Andrew Carnegie yesterday offering \$100,000 for a library here under the usual conditions, the city having to appropriate \$6,000 and the island \$2,400 for maintenance. The Governor, Commissioner of Education and the Mayor will be a perpetual committee of the library. The building will be erected in the Plaza Colon, and will contain about twenty-five thousand books in English and Spanish.

The people are astounded by the size of the gift. The expenditure of the money will, it is said, somewhat relieve the currency stringency here.

Honolulu wants a public library from Mr. Carnegie and some months ago Prof. M. M. Scott wrote to him about it. Inquiry of Prof. Scott elicits the fact that no reply has yet been received.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY CASE.

Not Known Officially What Russia Will Do.

It is not known here officially what action the Russian government will take, now that the United States court at Baltimore has rendered a decision adverse to its contention in the sugar bounty case. It has been suggested that the Russian government will wait until the New York court has decided on a similar case, in the hope that the Baltimore decision will be met by another one favorable to the Russian side. In that case the importers would have a fair opportunity to win their case on an appeal to the Supreme Court, and it is expected that to test this opportunity the Russian government will refrain from further retaliation against the United States trade.—Washington Star.

Mille Morris Still Ashore.

The schooner Mille Morris, which went ashore at Puna on the other side of the island a few days ago, is still fast on the reef. Mr. Macfarlane, who is at present staying at Ahuluanu, stated last night that the present stormy weather on the Koolau coast had prevented all attempts to float the schooner or even to ascertain the extent of the damage. As soon as the stormy weather has abated, however, attempts will be made to float the schooner, as Mr. Macfarlane does not think that she is much damaged.

The Oahu Railroad Company expects to get two new 40-ton locomotives in a few weeks.

The Hawaii brought two young deer from Molokai for Mr. Desky. They are to be enclosed in a pen on Pacific Heights, where they will form one more attraction.

Seeds of a useful forage plant, the Pencilaria, have been received by Agricultural Commissioner Wray Taylor. The seeds are a fodder for poultry, and Mr. Taylor intends to grow a number of the plants in the government nursery.

Superintendent of Public Works J. H. Boyd and his assistant, Marston Campbell, will sail on the Kinau today to make an investigation of the roads in Puna and Kau districts on Hawaii. On returning Mr. Boyd will take a similar trip to Kauai.

OLYMPIC PLAYERS MAY COME

Chance of Stirring Christmas Football.

IF THE present plans mature Honolulu will next month have a football game which will surpass in magnitude any local sporting event of recent years. The probability is that the famous football team of the Olympic Club, one of the strongest on the Pacific Coast, will play a match with an All-Honolulu aggregation on Christmas Day.

It came about, thusly. While Mr. Chas. G. Bailey, the physical director of Oahu College, was in San Francisco, F. J. Muma, the manager of the Olympic Club, spoke to him about the prospects of a trip to the islands for his football team. He asked him to bear the thing in mind and to advise him as to what the chances were for a visit of the Olympic players to the Paradise of the Pacific.

Some time ago Mr. Bailey wrote to Manager Muma and asked him to furnish him with an estimate of expenses incidental to the proposed visit of his men. By the S. S. Alameda, the following answer was received:

San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1901.
Chas. G. Bailey,
Oahu College,
Honolulu:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor will state that I will bring the Olympic team to Honolulu on the terms you offer. I saw the Oceanic Steamship Company, and they have made the rate of \$100 round trip. We could not bring less than fifteen men, and must leave here December 15th, arriving in Honolulu on December 21st, and return on December 28th.

I will bring the best men who have played football on the Pacific coast during the last two seasons. George Cadwalader of Yale will captain team, which will include such men as W. W. Smith, L. A. Womble, James Hopper, J. A. Clay, Walter Gammon, L. A. Kerfoot, Harry Hudson, C. A. Pringle, Wm. Plunkett, and L. C. Kaarsberg. I take it for granted that you want me to bring a star aggregation. You, of course, have the privilege of strengthening your team in any way you see fit.

Mr. Cockcroft of the Oceanic Steamship Company will write his representative relative to the matter, and he will call on you at Honolulu to complete arrangements. The boys are highly elated, as you can probably imagine, over the prospects of the game.

We can play a series of games if you so desire it.

Let me know by return mail what further plans you may have.

Thanking you very much for the interest you have manifested, I am,
Yours very sincerely,
F. J. MUMA.

From the above letter it looks as if Mr. Muma had no doubt whatever but that the trip would be undertaken and was making arrangements accordingly. On being interviewed on the matter by an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bailey said:

"I should not think that there would be any difficulty in obtaining the necessary \$1,500 by subscription. I have spoken to a number of college men in Honolulu about the scheme and all are most enthusiastic over it. I believe that every college man here would gladly contribute to the fund. The visit of such a team would benefit sport down here immeasurably.

"The team as mentioned is a brilliant one but would be at a disadvantage as to climate. Then again the local team would be made up of men who know the game and can play it well and I think that the visitors would not have things all their own way. I suppose the team would be an All-Honolulu one recruited from the best men in the four league clubs. Such should acquire itself most creditably. The first half would probably be in favor of the visitors but then condition should tell and with a good kicker playing back we ought to even things up somewhat in the second division of the game. The more games played, the better should it be for the home team. I suppose that there would be a game on Christmas Day and another between that day and the day of departure.

"I think that the most feasible way of raising the money is for each of the four league clubs to undertake to defray a quarter of the amount needed by subscriptions which they shall do their best to collect. Then gate money should help considerably. The games ought to clear \$200 each in gate money at a moderate estimate. Why on Saturday, which was a wet day, over \$50 was taken in at the game at Puna.

"The Olympic boys are nearly all just out of college and are not looking to make money out of the trip. They want to see the islands and the question of money does not enter into their calculations. While here many of them will doubtless be entertained and looked after by friends."

The team mentioned by Mr. Muma is indeed an aggregation of stars. To take some of the more prominent members:

"Locomotive" Smith, is one of the best line plunging half backs on the Coast.

"Wolf" Womble, president and captain of this season's University of California team. The best end ever on the Coast, a sure tackle and a good ground gainer.

Jimmy Hopper, played quarter back on the University of California's famous 32 to 0 team.

Walter Gammon, played half on California's 32 to 0 team. Also played full back with the invincible 51st Iowa (U. S. V.).

J. A. Clay, C. A. Pringle, both star

tackles.

L. A. Kerfoot, an old warhorse who has played on various athletic club teams on the Slope for the past ten years. His place is back of the line.

Harry Hudson, an old University of California player.

"Kangaroo" Kaarsberg, a former University of California full back and a cracking good one.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Hawaiian Intercollegiate Football League will get together at its earliest convenience, arrange the vital question of ways and means, and send those footballers from the Golden Gate a bid to come down right away.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY

Governor Dole Sees Its Need In Hawaii.

A BUREAU of forestry may be established in the Hawaiian Islands

as one of the results of the visit of Captain G. P. Ahern to Honolulu yesterday. Capt. Ahern, who is superintendent of the forestry division of the Agricultural Department in the Philippines, had a long conference with Governor Dole during the day, in which the need of forestry experts was earnestly discussed, and as a result of which the governor will very likely ask that a forestry bureau be established here. Captain Ahern believes however that the need of such a thing is too urgent to await the slow processes of the national forestry division which has fifty million acres to look out for now, and that the local government should take immediate action, and secure forestry experts from the colleges at Yale and Cornell.

During the day Captain Ahern, in company with Wray Taylor, visited the planter's experiment station, the nursery, and the governmental experiment station back of Punchbowl. He took with him on the Kilpatrick eight different varieties of sugar cane, and will note the result of the experiments on the lands in the Philippine Islands.

Accompanying Captain Ahern are five specialists in forestry work who will assist him in his experiments. They are R. C. Bryant, who was the first graduate of the Cornell forestry school and was the expert in charge of the New York state forests; E. Hargraves, who was the manager of the Cornell forestry lands; W. Klemme, a graduate of Cornell; Ed. Hereford, who graduated from the Vanderbilt school of forestry in North Carolina, and S. E. Neely, who comes from the Washington bureau, and who will take charge of the timber testing laboratory to be established in the Philippines. The material for this has already been shipped by way of New York.

What lends special interest to these men is the possibility that they are likely to be sent to Honolulu to assist in the work here once a bureau is established. One of the promises by which Captain Ahern induced them to go with him, was that in case the climate incapacitated them they should be given other assignments in the forestry division, and he said yesterday that in the event of a station being established here he would send some of his men to the Hawaiian Islands to assist in the work.

He also announced that Prof. Griffith who is also under his department would arrive here in about a month and make a hurried examination of the Hawaiian forests. Captain Ahern not only believes that the establishment of a forestry department here would be a good thing for the islands, but also that it could be made to pay for itself in a short time. He said that the revenue from the department in the Philippines last year was \$100,000 gold, and that as the expenditures were but \$25,000 the remainder was profit, and was paid into the Philippine treasury.

"I have not the slightest doubt," said Captain Ahern yesterday after he had completed his trip of investigation about the city, "that an examination of the forests of the Hawaiian Islands would disclose many valuable varieties of wood as yet undiscovered, and which would, aside from its value, pay for a good forestry service."

"The real value of such a service is to the water supply and it will be worth ten times what it costs. The forests of the islands should be kept as a conservative of water. You can send to San Francisco for your timber, but you cannot send there for your water during the dry seasons. Experience has shown that forests do conserve the water supply, and though this has never been actually demonstrated, it is well known that a forest covered ground will retain five-sixths of the water fall, while cleared land will retain but one-sixth. Forests are of tremendous importance to any place where water is needed, as it is in the Hawaiian Islands. The people here do not seem to realize the value of the forests, but the establishment of a forestry service here would soon correct that impression."

If Governor Dole the best thing for him, said Mr. Ahern, was to send graduates here from the Yale or Cornell forestry schools, and then secure the aid of the United States department. Just at present with over fifty million acres of forest land to take care of, the Bureau of Forestry is so busy that the Hawaiian Islands are likely to be given little attention, and better to the department do very little good, as they are received so often and regularly from every State in the Union.

"I was very much surprised when Jared Smith told me that the Territory had made no appropriation for the United States experiment station. He should have had at least \$50,000 to carry on the work of the station successfully, and in every State and Territory in the Union the Legislatures have voted money for just such a purpose. The station is so much to the Territory and to the people. The people do not realize that the government has explorers in every country

in the world collecting seeds and plants which may be of value to the United States or any of its islands. He is liable to discover things in his experiments which may be of the utmost value to the Territory, and it is a shame that you do not step in and help the work here. Once he gets the station started scientists will be sent from Washington to assist; the question of borer and diseases of sugar cane will be investigated, and in time discoveries may be made that will eradicate some of the pests of the Hawaiian Islands."

"There is a great future for the Hawaiian Islands, far greater than the people here realize. The completion of the Nicaragua canal will make this the stopping place for a tremendous shipping trade, and Honolulu will be the biggest place on the Pacific. This is my third visit here, and the growth of the city is truly wonderful."

Captain Ahern is very enthusiastic over the future of the Philippines. He has prepared very stringent regulations for the preservation of the forests there, and said if the land companies were kept away for two years more he would have the forests in shape so that the woods which were of the most value could be utilized without injury to the forests. The Spaniards had good regulations, but failed to enforce them. Some of the finest cabinet woods are used as posts in houses, and the finest trees are wasted. The Philippines were not allowed to fell the larger trees at all. Oftentimes a gigantic tree was cut down and only enough taken for a table top. The one great difficulty in utilizing the forests is the lack of transportation, the caribou being of little avail. Captain Ahern's men have been studying transportation facilities in the California forests, and will put this knowledge to practical use when they reach Manila. Captain Ahern has already classified 665 tree species, and expects that the total number if the Philippines will reach 1,200.

"There is a great future for the Philippines," said Captain Ahern, "and I cannot understand what some of the people mean who come back from there and tell a different story. The one trouble with them is that they expect the transformation to occur within a few years. It will take a generation; the natives are not friendly to the Americans, though their children are. The school teachers have had a wonderful influence on them, and when these children grow up there will be no further difficulty."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The exact terms in which General Buller, who continues to monopolize conversation in England, advised General White to surrender Ladysmith, are not yet published, nor are they likely to be in the near future. The National Review's version of the message, while correct in substance, is incorrect textually. The War Office is blamed for allowing a libel to be circulated on the man it has already so severely disciplined, but as a matter of fact, question of the publication of all the dispatches has now passed out of War Secretary Broderick's hands and will shortly be dealt with by the Cabinet. Lord Raglan, the Under Secretary for War, pointed out to a representative of the Associated Press that it would be entirely unfair to publish this one dispatch without publishing others, which are vital to an understanding of the one on which the national controversy hinges. To publish the hundreds of messages now on file in the War Office directly bearing on the subject, means revealing to the public secrets not intended to be made known and the implication of persons who have so far escaped any odium. It is probable that the War Office will take absolutely no action in the matter until Parliament reassembles, when an official paper will be ready to answer the request which is sure to be made, to have these dispatches placed before the House of Commons. General Buller, so far, has not asked that this be done, and the official view of the case is that he is not likely to take any such step. The agitation in favor of General Buller does not disturb the officials of Pall Mall and, with the exception of a few Parliamentary passages as arms, they expect it will blow over, as did the retirement of General Colville.

Kihei has had a rainfall of two inches.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 12, 1901.

| NAME OF STOCK. | Capita. | Vol. | Bid. | Ask. |
|--|-----------|------|--------|---------|
| MERCHANDISE. | | | | |
| O. Brewer & Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | — | 425 |
| N. S. Sacks Dry Goods Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | 100 | — | 100 |
| L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd. | 200,000 | 50 | — | 275 |
| SUGAR. | | | | |
| S. W. | 5,000,000 | 20 | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 |
| Haw. Agricultural Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | — | 30 1/2 |
| Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. | 2,000,000 | 20 | 25 1/2 | 25 3/4 |
| Hawaiian Sugar Co. | 750,000 | 100 | 25 1/2 | 25 3/4 |
| Honolulu | 2,000,000 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| Kahala | 500,000 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| Kihei Plant Co. | 2,500,000 | 50 | 14 1/2 | 14 3/4 |
| Kipahulu | 100,000 | 100 | 105 | 105 |
| Kona | 500,000 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| McBryde & Co., Ltd. | 1,500,000 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| Maui Sugar Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 17 1/2 | 17 3/4 |
| Monroe | 1,000,000 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| Oahu | 500,000 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. | 1,100,000 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| Olopana | 150,000 | 20 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 |
| Panama Sugar Plant Co. | 5,000,000 | 50 | — | 140 |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 100 | — | 21 1/2 |
| Pais | 750,000 | 100 | — | 125 |
| Pioneer | 1,000,000 | 100 | — | 17 1/2 |
| Pioneer Mill Co., As. | 1,000,000 | 100 | — | 45 |
| Waikiki Agt. Co. | 700,000 | 120 | — | 80 |
| Waikiki | 250,000 | 100 | 170 | — |
| Waialeale | 125,000 | 100 | — | 75 |
| STEAMSHIP CO. | | | | |
| Wilder S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 9 | 100 |
| Inter-Island S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | — | 100 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Hawaiian Electric Co. | 250,000 | 100 | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Hon. R. P. T. M. L. Co. | 250,000 | 100 | — | 80 |
| Miner Telephone Co. | 250,000 | 100 | — | 94 |
| O. B. & L. Co. | 2,000,000 | 100 | — | — |
| BANKS. | | | | |
| First National Bank. | — | — | — | 110 |
| Plant. & Trust Co. | — | — | — | 170 |
| BONDS. | | | | |
| Haw. Govt. 5 per cent. | — | — | — | 97 |
| Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per cent. | — | — | — | 100 |
| L. & L. Co. 5 per cent. | — | — | — | 101 |
| Rwa Plantation 5 per cent. | — | — | — | 101 1/2 |
| O. B. & L. Co. | — | — | — | 101 1/2 |
| Maui Plant. 5 per cent. | — | — | — | 101 1/2 |
| Oahu Plant. 5 per cent. | — | — | — | 101 1/2 |
| Waialeale Ag. Co. 5 per cent. | — | — | — | 101 1/2 |
| SALES. | | | | |
| Morning Session.—Fifteen Ewa, \$24.25. | | | | |

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Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.

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Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.

Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.

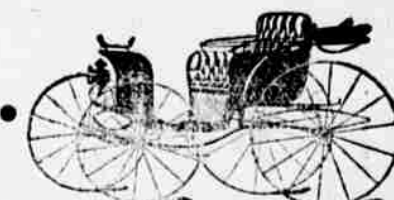
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MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

NEW YORK, October 21.—If the body of Leon Czolgosz were exhumed tomorrow it would be found well preserved in a plaster of paris cast instead of having been dissolved and disintegrated by the action of the quicklime and vitriol with which it was covered when interred in the prison burial lot at Auburn. It had been determined by Warden Mead and Superintendent Cornelius Collins to destroy the body so that no trace of the assassin should remain as a possible incentive to relic hunters. When the body was interred a layer of quicklime had already been placed in the coffin. On this the coffin, the lid of which had been removed, was laid, and the body was then covered with two barrels of quicklime. Over this a carboy of vitriol or sulphuric acid was poured, two more barrels of quicklime was thrown in, and over all

earth was shoveled until the grave was filled.

It was anticipated that as a result of the action of the sulphuric acid and quicklime, the body would be dissolved within twelve hours, but it is improbable that this has been the case. When quicklime and sulphuric acid are combined the chemical result is plaster of paris and water. "It is entirely probable that Czolgosz' body is included in a plaster of paris cast," said Professor Charles F. Chandler of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the University of New York tonight. "Plaster of paris would result from the combination of sulphuric acid and quicklime."

The money-order business for the United States this year will nearly reach \$900,000,000.